ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,166—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th Sept.
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5043	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4138	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Meule	20th "
† CLYDE	4138	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4138	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	W. J. Nantes	15th "
† CLYDE	4138	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Meule	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 29th September. | CATHAY, 13th October.
SURAT, 4th October, | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	2th Oct.
VINDOBONA	F. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 900	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, he St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,390 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 15th Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 11th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,613 tons, on the 13th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And everyone in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush,
He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Catalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KOLA WINE.

A VALUABLE TONIC for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

Dose.—A Liqueur-glassful. It may be taken every three or four hours.

KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.

KOLA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enable them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

USEFUL NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTS & PRIZES.

BEST LONDON FINISH.
INSPECTION INVITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

THE NEW SHAPES FELT HATS FROM Rs. 8-6.
SOFT OR FIRM. EXTRA LIGHT— FELT HATS.
HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.
Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments, Nursery and Sick-room Requisites of every description.

BOMBAY:—Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. } POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREMASONRY, all Ribbons SPECIALLY made for INDIA, fast Colours, warranted not to FADE.

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	8
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	8
Leather Case for do. ... ... Rs. 4-8 to	7	0

"JEWELS."

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass... ... Rs. 6-8 to	15 8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35 0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals	28 0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35 0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... Rs. 15-8 to	22 0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals	28 0
Mark Master's Jewels... ... ... Rs. 12-8 to	28 8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12 8

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9	8	,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7	8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	5	8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6	8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5	8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4	8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

DIAMONDS.

RUBIES. PEARLS.
EMERALDS. CAT'S EYES.
SAPPHIRES. TURQUOISES.
&c., &c. &c., &c.

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Any of the above Gems may be selected on the Premises and mounted artistically in Rings, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, or any other Design at the shortest possible notice, at the Lowest charge commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

Designs and Estimates furnished for any Description of Jewellery, no matter how intricate or elaborate.

Missing Stones replaced in Ornaments, and all Kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All Gems set on the Premises under the Strictest European Supervision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.
Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S
RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN INDIA.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c.

Apply for PRICES to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME
OF
EVENING CONCERT
To be held at the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the INSTITUTION,
ON TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

PART I.

1. Part Song.....Those Evening Bells.....J. Shaw.
By PUPILS of the School.
2. Piano Duet.....Fairy Dance and Nocturne...Mendelssohn.
Mrs. CANDY and Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Serenade.....I arise from dreams of thee.....Salaman.
Lieut-Colonel G. MARTIN.
4. Violin Solo.... { Romance.....David. / Spanish Dance.....Moscouski.
Mrs. COLLIE.
5. Song.....She wandered down the mountain side.....Frederic Clay.
Mrs. STANLEY-SMITH.

PART II.

1. Recitation.....Mark Twain.
Professor MULLER.
2. Song.....The Long Avenue.....Molloy.
Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Violin Solo.....Cinquantaine.....Mari.
Mrs. COLLIE.
4. Song.....Song of the Toreador (from Carmen).
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
5. Part Song.....I know a bank.....C. E. Horn.
By PUPILS of the School.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS (One Rupee each) to be obtained from the HEAD MISTRESS, Girls' School; also from the Revd. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary of the Institution, and at the Door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Concert to Commence Punctually at 9 P.M.
PIANO kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

AT THE SEAMEN'S REST,
On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 8-30 p.m.
The CANTATA "EVA"
Will be Sung with Magic Lantern Illustrations.

STEAMER FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "NADERI" will SAIL on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. Electric Light and Good Accommodation for Deck, Poop, Second and First Class Passengers, for Mombassa, Zanzibar and Mauritius. Cargo only for Mombassa and Zanzibar at Reduced Rates.
For Freight apply to
ESSABHOY THAVER,
143, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

WANTED
BY THE POONA MUNICIPALITY OFFICERS to SUPERINTEND the Working of the Collection Department of the Municipality.

A

(a) One Post.
(b) Salary is Rs. 100 per Mensem.
(c) Candidates should possess a good knowledge of English, Accounts, and Revenue Work, and should have experience of office work. Preference will be given to University Graduates possessing these qualifications.
(d) The Selected Candidate will have to serve on probation for 6 months, and will be confirmed in his post after that period, if he gives satisfaction.

B

(a) Two Posts.
(b) Salary is Rs. 60 each per month.
(c) None not possessing a good knowledge of English, Accounts, and Revenue Work, need apply.
Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned till the 21st of September, 1894.
By Order,
M. K. KUMTHIKAR,
Secretary, City Municipality, Poona.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,

SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),

COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,

COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS,

FOLDING TABLES,
Travelling Baths,

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Appointed by Government.
W. C. SMITH,
M. I. Painters London and S. Australia.
CONTRACTOR to the Byculla Club; Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
PAINTER and HOUSE DECORATOR.
OIL COLOR and VARNISH MERCHANT.
READY MIXED PAINTS
made to any shade.
BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS for
Damp Walls and other Special Purposes
RED, WHITE and TRANSPARENT.
Imported Direct to
W. C. SMITH,
47, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

New valuable pucca built bungalow at LANOLI situated about half a mile from the Railway station, commands excellent view, has 2 bed rooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bath rooms, dining and sitting rooms and verandah.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant pieces of land at Mahim, facing the sea, next to the Durgah of Mugdoom Saheb.

Under instructions of the surviving Trustee of the Trust Settlement of Bai Fatmabai bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 3-30 p.m. the following very valuable vacant pieces of land.

Lot No. 1—Containing 360 7-9 square yards.
" 2— " 253 "
" 2A— " 102 3-9 "
" 3— " 153 7-9 "
" 4— " 361 8-9 "
" 5— " 310 "
" 6— " 281 "
" 7— " 335½ "

All the above pieces are suitable for building purposes and are on the sea shore.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 10, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA AND LENS FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,—
1 10 by 8 camera with one dark slide.
1 10 by 8 Lancaster's patent instantaneous lens with Irish diaphragms.
1 12 by 10 printing frame and 6 12 by 10 negatives.
Can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
11 cases each 1 dozen quarts Jules Mumm and Co.'s Champagne.
6 cases each 2 dozens pints Champagne.
Also a few boxes of slightly ullaged Champagne in quarts and pints and 2 cases of Port Wine.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following.—
13 cases, each 1 doz. quarts champagne.
4 " 2 " pints champagne.
11 " 1 " quarts port wine, rich fruity, full bodied, excellent for invalids.
24 " 1 " claret.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, cabinet, sideboard, screen, whatnot, cot, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboard, chest of drawers, etc.
1 gold watch by John Jones.
1 sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Justin Browne.
1 wrought-iron single door fire-proof safe by the Midland Safe Company, 30 inches.
1 do. do. do. do. 32 inches.
1 do. double-door. do. 28 by 27 inches.
On account of the underwriters—
2 full-pressed bales wool.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Eduljee and Co., of Belgaum—
20 hogsheads of Steel, Coulson's beer.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
On account of the concerned—
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14·3, landed ex s.s. Naderi, will be sold without reserve.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 4 CASES SHAWLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Damoderdass Balkisen, merchant, Amritsar—
809—10101—4—4 cases shawls.

SALE OF 2 CASES SWISS EMBROIDERED NET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Makhanlal Bajrangilal.—
Z A M B R M } 242-43 2 cases 200 pieces Swiss embroidered net 51-52 inches 10 yards.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Jaffer Allarukhia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of boots, shoes, and slippers, tin trunks, leather portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, hats and helmets, woollen caps, coats, trousers, and suits, silk umbrellas and parasols, shirts, gurnseys, shawls, table covers, towels, cotton and woollen cloth, socks and stockings, handkerchieves, cuffs and collars, belts, braces, courier and hand bags, silver jewellery, glass door cupboards, &c.
The property will be on view three days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, September 10, 1894.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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1894.
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public
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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 17th Instant, both Dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 7th September, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
ASSISTANT MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. WANTED, with Experience of Rolling Stock Work. Salary according to Qualifications, up to Rs. 60 per mensem. Applicants should submit Copies of Testimonials by the 20th September, 1894.
C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Hubli, 4th September, 1894.

TO OLD BLACKHEATHENS.
AN URGENT APPEAL is made for Subscriptions to a MEMORIAL of Mr. OSIANDER, who died in August of last year. Subscriptions may be sent to
D. E. McCRACKEN,
Thuggee and Dacoity Department, Simla.

BENGAL CLUB.
WANTED,
A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.
Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Bengal Club, by the 30th instant.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.
TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.
The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.
For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.
MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.
SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

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FOR SALE.
ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.
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One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.
One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.
A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.
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OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.
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For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—
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HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE
HARRISON & CO.,
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THE following are now available:—

		Per dozen. Rs. a.
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All of guaranteed durability.
For Samples, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 26 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 36 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
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For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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KANDY.	

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Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.
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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
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Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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BRANDY.
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JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.
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SOLE AGENTS.

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(The Wine Shippers to the East.)
COGNAC A1.,
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PALL MALL WHISKY,
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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
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and every other Wine of Good Quality.
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A Reversionary Bonus of 35s. per cent. per annum has just been declared on Life Policies in the new participating Class.
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THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum .....Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... ,, 6
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
Class Banks					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	16 pr. ct.	1,090
Commercial Bk. Ld. Mge.	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10 p. c.	16½ xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Allcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 100	200 / 150	10 / 7½	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	0/5	Rs. 75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	5/0	3 pr. c.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	10	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		100	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	200	Rs. 20	305
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. c.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	8,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	132½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvdRs.21	320xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	3	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	117
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	11,000	100	100	0	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	61
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,451
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bombay Printing & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton reurfe Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	100
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		107½ / 207½
Calaba	600	200	all	14	195
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	210
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
Fort	400	250		Nil	112½
French	515	2 500	Rs. 80	Nil	1,220
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	50		Nil	435
Hindoli Press Co., Ld	450	50	50	3 0	451
Khangaum	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahuadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	367½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	542½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16	200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,075

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	675
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	3	375xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		176
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,470
China Mills Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000		870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvdRs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	480
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		340
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Gindustan	875	1,000	1,00	Nil	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	50	4 0	260
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	dvdRs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	355xd
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	535xd
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		140
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,00	000	dvdRs.40	915
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	700
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	168xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	680
Lokmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	920
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,730
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	142½
Morarji Goculdas					
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvdRs.80	2,000
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100		
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,735	625	625	Nil	375
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,335
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000		900
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	347
Star of India	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Swadeshi Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Vaishnaker Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Victoria Mills	900	500	500	15	500
Western India	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	110
Wadia Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000		200
	900	1,000	1,000		500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B.B. & C. I. R.		£ 18		do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-14
Gold Leaf	" 27-7
Perkin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-5
Do. do. new	" 27-9
Australia bar Gold	" 27-5
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-5
Sovereigns	" 28
Do. Drazons	" 17-15
Silver 17	" 93-8
Do. 1/2	" 93-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Final Cricket Match, High Schools Athletic Association.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th:—Patna (s), and Nizam (s), from Calcutta; and Gisela (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Busreh; and Iran (s), Newport.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—Kola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Bisagno (s), China, &c.; Nairung (s), Diamond Island; and Kangra (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Marq. Bacquehem (s), for Trieste, &c.; Dumra (s), Karachi; La Seyne (s), Aden via Karachi; Sultan (s), and Clitus (s), Calcutta; and Tarapaca (bq), Negapatam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Raveri entered, and the steamer Sabarmati left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Gisela entered, and the steamer Thames left the dock on Saturday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, amounted to 4,402; daily average, 142; total of new admissions, 1,915; number of children vaccinated, 72; new admissions, Parsees 1,103, Hindus, 639, and other castes, 173.

THEFT AT DELISLE ROAD.—Jamsetji Ardeshir, a Parsee, residing at DeLisle Road, reported to the police, on Friday, that a metal watch and chain and pair of silver anklets, collectively valued at Rs. 18, were stolen from his room some time after six o'clock, on the evening of the 5th instant.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Munmohan Babaji, residing at Guneshwady, was, at 10 o'clock, on Friday night, going along Kandewady, where he was robbed of his watch, valued at Rs. 14, by a Hindu, named Rama Vetha. Munmohan immediately seized the robber, who, however, passed the watch to a confederate, who made off with it.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—At a special meeting of the Native General Library, held on Saturday evening, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramji a trustee in the place of the late Mr. Sorabji Framji Patell. A resolution expressing the regret of the meeting at the death of Mr. Sorabji Framji Patell was also adopted.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match under the Association Rules will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and Royal Artillery, Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m.. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, J. Stevenson; backs, L. G. McFarlane and G. Walton; half-backs, J. Allan, C. Brown, and A. Ellis; and forwards, A. Simpson, F. Simpson, H. J. Eastwood, J. H. Langton, and A. Brown.

INJURED BY THE FALL OF CHUNAM.—Vazeer Hooseinbux, a Mahomedan labourer, aged forty-five years, residing at Pydownee Road, was, on the 3rd instant, employed in removing some of the bottom portion of a stock of chunam, standing eight feet high, when he was accidentally injured by the stack giving way, and a quantity of chunam falling on his body and fracturing two of the ribs on the right side. Vazeer was treated at home, but as he grew worse, was removed on Friday, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained under treatment.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—On the first of August last, there were 34 horses, 106 bullocks, and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, at Parel. During the month of August 37 horses, 99 bullocks, and 36 dogs were admitted, and during the month 31 horses, 87 bullocks, and 20 dogs were discharged from the Hospital; 2 cases among horses, 8 among bullocks, and 12 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—14 horses, 22 dogs, 4 bullocks, 1 cat, 2 geese, 4 monkeys, and 3 she-goats.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Lancers	Mikado.....Bucalossi.
Overture	Iphigenie en Aulide...Gluck.
Valse	Tout en Rose.....Waldteufel.
Selection	Ermine.....Jakobowski
Song	Nadesda.....G Thomas.
Galop	The Noisy Johnnie.....Pritchard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEATING WITH HUNDIS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Harsee Ludha, at present a convict undergoing eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, in the Common Jail, for cheating Narayan Ramchunder in respect of a *hundi* for Rs. 500, was brought up and placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a similar charge laid against him by Poonamlal Kuranmal, who had written a *hundi* from Rajputana. The accused obtained possession of the *hundi* by some fraudulent means, but was arrested while trying to cash it. The magistrate sentenced him to a further term of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ENTERTAINMENT.—In honour of the Gowree-Gunpati festival, Mrs. B. B. Pitale gave a ladies' party, on Friday afternoon, at her Pallow Road residence. Among those present were Miss Manibhai Jasbhai, Mrs. Martandrao, Mrs. Shrotriye, Mrs. Damodhurao, Mrs. Wamonrao, Mrs. Balcrushnarao, Mrs. Malap, Mrs. Vinayakrao, Mrs. Dharadar, Mrs. Anundrao, Mrs. B. Vagal, Mrs. S. Gidh, Mrs. N. Javari, Mrs. Nathooramjee, Mrs. Wamonrao Madan, Mrs. G. Vagal, Mrs. N. Hate, Mrs. Cowasjee, Mrs. Nanabhoy, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Roberts, &c. The gathering spent about a couple of hours in social conversation. After distribution of sweets, flowers, &c., the ladies left greatly pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A BILLIARD-ROOM KEEPER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, one Aga Mirza Mahomed Hoosein, alleged to have been previously convicted, was again charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to one Cassum Haji Moosa, a billiard-room keeper, at Grant Road, on the night of the 2nd ultimo. Mr. S. B. Spencer appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. The facts of the case have already been published. The magistrate after recording the evidence of the witnesses for both sides, and hearing the arguments of the respective advocates, discharged the accused for want of sufficient proof.

INFANTICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the inquiry, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the death of a new-born female child, which was found by a Municipal halalkhore on the morning of the 2nd instant, lying in a gully, between two houses at Churney Wady, Dhobi Talao. The child, when found, was tied up in a piece of white cloth and its mouth was gagged. Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who made an autopsy on the body, said that there was a piece of cloth stuffed in the mouth, and on removing it, he found another piece of cloth tightly pressed into the gullet. From the post-mortem appearances he was of opinion that the child was born alive, and immediately suffocated. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was caused by suffocation, but by whom and under what circumstances, there was no evidence to show.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MAZAGON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Mazagon, regarding the death of Nana Rawji, aged twenty-five years, lately a labourer, employed in the Port Trust Workshops, at Mazagon. On Friday afternoon, the deceased and a number of labourers were working a crane, at the Port Trust Bunder, at Mazagon, to hoist a tumbler belonging to a dredger and weighing three tons and-a-half, from the wharf, and lower it into a barge, when one of the teeth of the pinion wheel on the left side broke, and before the brake could be secured, some more teeth gave way and the axle of the pinion wheel bent, causing the crane handle to strike on the key on the shaft of the cog-wheel. One of the handles struck deceased on the right side of the neck below the ear, inflicting a wound, from which he died almost immediately. The crane has been tested to lift seven tons, and has been in use for the last ten years. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by having been struck by a piece of handle of a crane, which broke off by reason of some of the teeth of the pinion-wheel giving way.

CHARGE OF TRESPASS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Dastur delivered judgment in the case, in which Vitu Sadnaji, a mallee in the service of Mr. L. A. Watkins, charged Edward DeSouza, Shaik Mahomed Isub, and Kalekhan Madankhan with being members of an unlawful assembly and committing criminal trespass. Mr. Shamrao Bele appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Velinker. The first accused was the former owner of an cart, now owned by Mr. Watkins, who was put in the possession of the same by the Sheriff's order. When Mr. Watkins proceeded to England he left the management of the cart in the hands of his clerk Ramchander. On Sunday, the 30th of June last, the accused with ten other Mahomedans armed with sticks went to the cart, and after assaulting complainant, drove him out of the cart. Summonses were issued against the accused and their accomplices, but the summonses on the latter could not be served. The magistrate ordered the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment. The other men were fined Rs. 10 each.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Shapurji Hormusji Todiwalla charged his brother Ardeshir with defamation. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Smetham, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Moos, solicitor, who represented the accused in the High Court appeal case, was examined by Mr. Balkrishna. He said that so far as he remembered the Chief Judge did not use the words "black sheep" in the judgment he delivered. In cross-examination by Mr. Smetham, witness said that some such words as "black sheep" were used in the course of the hearing, but not in delivering judgment, either by the Chief Judge, or Mr. Justice Candy, or the accused's counsel. He did not recollect the exact words, or by whom they were uttered. Kaikhosro Bomanji Shroff, nephew of the accused, said that he had copied the draft report, and given it to his uncle Darashaw Printer, at the request of the accused. Mr. Darashaw Reporter, in cross-examination by Mr. Smetham, said that he did not make any alterations in the report sent in except in punctuation and orthography. He did not re-write the report, but sent the whole of the copy to the printer. The case stands adjourned.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.—Mr. Furdunji Pestanji Jehangir, barrister-at-law, again appeared before Mr. Wilkins, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to defend B. Joseph, his three sons, and wife, charged, at the instance of Inspector Hurst, with the offence of rioting. The prosecution having closed their case, Mr. Furdunji, in addressing the court, said he had hoped that after the unsatisfactory manner in which the evidence for the prosecution was tendered, his Worship would discharge the accused without calling upon the counsel either to address the court, or call witnesses for the defence. Never was there, he said, a case for the prosecution more hopelessly and ignominiously broken down than the one under trial. Beyond the solitary fact of the five accused being at Dadar Road on the day the alleged riot took place, and the police having gone there and triumphantly marched the accused to the police station, there is not a particle of truth in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Furdunji then criticised the evidence of each of the four witnesses for the prosecution, and drew his Worship's attention to what he termed fearful contradictions of the witnesses. The counsel then called one Solomon Needy, a fitter employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company, who stated that the accused were in their own room, when they were arrested by the police. The police, accompanied by some Goanese, assaulted, and otherwise ill-treated the accused. The witness himself with another man was also arrested, and taken to the police station where they were detained till evening, and then allowed to go away. The inspector asked the neighbours if any of them had seen him being assaulted; this they all denied. The swords were hanging on the wall. The case was adjourned till the 25th instant.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT TO NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Inspector Hurst placed four notorious burglars, named Dowlatia Bamboo alias Rama Govind, Antone Pedro, Nana Peeloo, and Dadoo Boothia, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three separate charges of house-breaking and theft of copper-pots and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 221, the property of Jamsetji Jehangir Dubash, Dr. Ardeshir Pestonji Kama, and Govendhandas Megji, residing at Sewree, Matoonga, and Sion Road, respectively, and receiving, retaining, and disposing of stolen property. For the last two months accused had been committing burglaries in different parts of F Division. No. 1 used to stop on the road in front of the house they intended to break into, watching the movements of outsiders, whilst Nos. 2 and 4 worked their way in and handed over booty to No. 3. In this way this small band of burglars had committed a number of burglaries, and sold the goods to about thirty different coolies, residing at Sion, dividing the "unearned money" amongst themselves. On the 24th ultimo, the first accused was attempting to dispose of four copper dishes to a cooly at Sion, when a policeman questioned him as to how he came by the articles. As the accused could give no satisfactory account, the sepoy took him into custody. After his arrest he made certain statements, which led to the capture of Nos. 2 and 3 at Rowly Hill. Upon the statements made by the two latter the fourth accused was arrested at Sewree, where he had concealed himself in the loft of a house, belonging to a cooly. Almost the whole of the property stolen by the accused was recovered by the police from a number of coolies residing at Sion. The magistrate sentenced No. 1 (against whom two previous convictions were recorded) to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment, while Nos. 2, 3, and 4, each of whom had undergone one previous conviction, were sentenced to two years' like punishment each.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS FOR BIGAMY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Raibai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years, and Luximon Essoo, a mill labourer, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer respectively the charge of bigamy, and abetment of bigamy, preferred against them by Hurry Mahadu, the husband of the first defendant, Raibai, a gowlee inhabitant of Lanowli, at present residing in Bombay. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for complainant, while the two accused were defended by Mr. DeLima. It appears that complainant was married to first accused, Raibai, at Poona, about twelve years ago. The couple lived happily together at Lanowli till about five months ago, when Raibai left her husband's protection and went to live with her parents at Poona. Subsequently complainant received information that his wife Rai had been enticed away to Bombay by the second accused with whom she had been residing in a house, at Khetwady 14th Lane. Complainant came down to Bombay, and upon enquiry ascertained that his wife had contracted *mohotur* marriage with the second accused in the beginning of July last. The evidence of the witnesses having been recorded, Raibai, in her defence, stated that she lived with her husband, at Lanowli, for about eighteen months, but her marriage had not been consummated. She left the complainant and lived with her parents at Poona. After some time complainant came to Poona, and called a meeting of the caste to take her back to his house. The meeting asked the complainant to prove his consummation of marriage which he refused to do, and returned to Lanowli. This was about three years ago. She had been living with her parents for the last nine years. She admitted having been married by *mohotur* to Luximon as she had received permission from the caste meeting to do so. The second accused Luximon said that he did not know that Rai's husband was living. The magistrate, remarking that it was a serious case, committed both the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

Pestonjee R and K—for Petitioners—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Jehangir B Karani and Co, Ld—Hormusjee Rustomjee Davur—Petitioner—Craigie L and O and Turner and Heming.

Undefended New Long Causes.

374-94—Brown and M—Jessie Lyall vs Garden Lyall.
336-94—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hurrotum Hunsraj.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

524-93—Ardaseer, H and D—Framjee Merwanji Mehta and another vs His Grace the Right Revd Dr T Dalhoff—Daphtary and F—Part heard
71-90—Daphtary and F—For pauper—Yuzrabai vs Horra Goolam Hosein Hydenally—F P Powry—Part heard.
633-92—Ardaseer, H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.
632-92—Ardaseer, H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs The Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Brown and M.
616-93—Bhaishanker and K—Haji Essa Haji Essack vs Munchabai Bai Govind—Wadia and G
445-93—Jehangier D for Pauper—Palanbai. vs Jamsetji Pherozshaw and others—In person and Khunderow M.
52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabhai vs Karamsi Damji and others—Edgelow and G, and Janardhan and A
485-93—Bicknell M and M—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and another vs Khooshall Tullockchand and another—Craigie, L and O
486-93—Bicknell, M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanji and another vs Khooshal Tullockhand and another Craigie L and O

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and another vs Vullibhoy Khautbhoy and another—Payne, G and S, Mansuklal, D and J and Crawford & Co, and Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Consent Decree.

116-94 Mathubai and J Thakur Damodar Khimjee vs Vallabhdas and others—Bhaishunker and K

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Causes

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mulji vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.
493-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motibai—Craigie, L and O.

Petition.

In the matter of the Indian Co's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of Alcock, Ashdown and Co, Ld. and reduced.—Payne G and S—Alcock Ashdown and Co, Ld—reduced Petitioners.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

WRITING on Sept. 4 a correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"Better late than never," certainly applies to the monsoon of 1894 as far as this part of the Deccan is concerned. Mr. Elliot's forecasts, correct as they have proved to be are after all of not much value, for they are for twenty-four hours only, and give no clue as to what may be in store. The Brahmins, on the other hand, have all along said that we should have very little rain until almost the end of the monsoon, and that then we should have a very heavy downpour. Their forecast has proved to be absolutely correct; and whereas during June, July and the greater part of August we only had about four inches of rain instead of 18, which is our usual allowance, we are now in the midst of a regular monsoon, just when the weather ought to be clearing up. The country is looking beautifully green, for though the rainfall up to date has been scanty, it has been sufficient to keep the soil moist. As matters are now there is no cause for anxiety and the season should be a fairly good one. It is however marvellous how the natives are able to make such accurate forecasts for months in advance. Could they not give our Meteorlogical Department some useful tips? The only good of a forecast is to put the ryot in the position of knowing whether he is to be a man or a mouse. For this purpose a twenty-four hours forecast is absolutely useless.

Colonel Mackenzie, who acts for Mr. Plowden during his three months' leave, has arrived and will take charge on the 6th. With the exception of four years with his regiment, this officer has spent the whole of his service in the Berar Commission, passing through all the different grades up to that of Chief Commissioner His short acting appointment adds, as it were, the crown to his meritorious service, since he will shortly have to retire for good under the fifty-five years' rule.

It is perhaps rather late in the day to refer to the Resident's fancy dress ball, which took place about ten days ago. The dresses were to be of the 18th century and the hair was to be poudreed. H. H. the Nizam and the Minister were present, but no other native gentleman. The gentlemen's dresses were very good, but amongst the ladies there seemed to be a tendency to utilise tea-gowns as representing last century toilettes. The minuet was very well executed. Altogether the ball was a success though the attendance was not very large. With the Halli Sicca rupee below one shilling, we have not much money now-a-days to spend on fancy dress. The Minister gives a ball and a dinner to the departing and incoming Residents, on the following days, and thereby hangs a tale. The Resident gave the Minister to understand that he could only bring the ladies of his family to the ball if the native gentlemen who were invited also brought their ladies. In this country of *pardhas* and *zenanas*, this was a difficulty which could not be got over, and as to omit all native noblemen and gentlemen from an opportunity of meeting the Residents would most certainly have raised ill-feeling, a separate dinner is being given for men only. This is somewhat of a departure from the custom in force for the last ten or twelve years, during which all classes have been in the habit of receiving invitations to the big functions. The rule is, I understand, in force in Calcutta that only those native gentlemen are asked who will bring their own wives. Whether the rule is equally applicable to Hyderabad is a different question. Certainly during the last few years there has been a marked falling off in the social functions for which Hyderabad used to be so famous. There is no longer that familiar intercourse between Europeans and natives which made Hyderabad unique in its way in India. The relations between the two classes are by no means so cordial as they used to be. Some attribute this to the cue given from the Residency circle, whereas others say that the feeling is a general one throughout India. Whatever the cause may be, the result, in my humble opinion, is to be deplored. Anything that tends to promote social intercourse between the rulers and the ruled is of good to the country, and should be encouraged. We can scarcely get into touch with each other if our relations are purely official.

The Legislative Council has not as yet done any practical work. Most of the members have given notice of Bills of sorts which they intend to introduce but that stage has not yet been reached, for the Council is still engaged in deliberating on the rules of its own Constitution. The rules originally sanctioned by his Highness have been recast, but still the members are not satisfied and wish to have additional powers and privileges. Unfortunately nothing can be done in Hyderabad without a lot of talkee-talkee, and I understand that in this Council this is carried on by many of the members at the same time, the result being often a kind of Babel. However I suppose that some day or other they will settle down to steady work. When they do I trust that one of the first Bills introduced will be to do away with the privileges now enjoyed by some of the big noblemen as to exemption from the law courts.

Since it became known that all was practically settled regarding the confirmation of the Minister in his post, there has been a general feeling of satisfaction, and work has gone on more smoothly. Still the public announcement in the *Jareeda* or *Government Gazette* has not yet been made, and until the cup has actually come into contact with the lip there are always people who will hope for, and therefore assert, that a slip has occurred. The matter is however definitely settled. Of course the Government of India has to be communicated with and its approval of the appointment has to be signified. This, it is understood, has been done, and the public announcement follow in due course. In Hyderabad time is of no account and a week sooner or later makes no difference. In the meantime there is an uneasy feeling amongst some officials that changes are imminent.

I have heard of a controversy which is likely to form the subject of a cause *celebre* and will be of interest to the sporting community. Whilst an officer of the Trimulgherry garrison was at Ooty during the hot weather, negotiations passed between him (A) and another officer (B) regarding the purchase of a horse. B said he would sell the horse for Rs. 1,200, on condition, however, that the horse should only be delivered after a certain race meeting. A therefore gave B a cheque for the amount, which B kept without protest for more than two months. At the race meeting the horse did far better than had been expected, and B apparently repented him of the bargain. He returned the cheque and said he could not sell under Rs. 2,000. A thereupon offered B a further sum of Rs. 800 out of the horse's first winnings, but in the meantime B told another officer of A's regiment that the bargain with A was off, and sold him the horse for Rs. 2,000. When, however, this officer, whom we will call C came to learn the real facts of the case he sent the horse back to B and would have nothing to do with him. There the matter now rests. A wants the horse at the price bargained for, and B does not want to part with him unless he gets an increased price. A is determined to fight the matter out and steps have been taken to retain counsel. As there has been a considerable amount of correspondence between A and B the matter is likely to cause considerable excitement. At present the subject forms a topic of all-absorbing interest in the military circle of the United Service Club.

THE PARSEE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

A CURIOUS controversy has arisen out of the late cricket match between the Bombay Presidency eleven and the Parsees. It may be remembered that, in the second innings, when the time fixed for drawing the stumps had been reached, the Presidency team were hopelessly beaten; but they had one wicket still to fall, so that the match would under ordinary circumstances have ended in a draw. The Bombay captain, however, like a true cricketer, allowed the game to be continued, and the Parsees in a few minutes secured the last wicket, and thus became actual winners. There seems to have been, as is generally the case, considerable betting on the match: and the point has arisen whether the match is to be considered a drawn game or not. The local papers have published some correspondence on the subject, and one letter puts the case in a nutshell. The writer points out that two classes of bets have to be dealt with, those made before the match and those made while it was in progress. In each instance it was supposed that stumps would be finally drawn at 5-45 p.m. on the second day, and it is stated that the umpires actually removed the bails at that particular time. The match, therefore, was ended then, from the betting point of view: it was a drawn game. Bets were actually made during the game, on the second day, that such would be the termination of the struggle, those who made them calculating, of course, that the time fixed for drawing stumps would be strictly adhered to according to recognised custom. If, "says the correspondent, "the conditions under which bets are made are altered without the consent of the bettors, surely such bets are null and void." It is a pity that there should be any betting at

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

CONSOLS were still quoted in London yesterday at 102 3/8 *ex div.*; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged and at 110¾ *ex div.* Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £58 11-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 29 7/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 64¾ cents per oz. with demand Exchange in London ¼ cent higher, at 4'86 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 9-16d. The weekly shipments of specie to India consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for this port. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 3d. per ton cheaper, at 8s. 3d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 104; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25'19.

The above are the latest financial quotations to hand, further advices through Reuter from London reporting no change. The price of Bar Silver in New York is unchanged, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

Cotton closed quiet in Liverpool last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearest and most distant positions, and 1-32d. in the intermediate ones, the extreme quotations being 3 49-64d. both for September and January-February deliveries. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales; the Manchester market was quiet but steady.

To-day, a decline of 1-32d. has taken place in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 7/8d. per lb.; but Arrivals are unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales being 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The position of the Manchester market is unchanged. It is announced that there will be holidays until Tuesday.

Liverpool Cotton business was more active during the week ending yesterday, than for some time past, the total Sales having been 7,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 62,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 15,000 bales more, also at 62,000 bales. The week's Imports were 10,000 bales less, at 10,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 974,000 bales, had thus diminished by 58,000 bales, and was 144,000 bales less than at the same time last year, and 316,000 bales smaller than in 1892. The figures for the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe are not yet to hand, having suffered from chronic delay since the Whitsuntide holidays. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 3-32d. during the week; and was yesterday 19-32d. lower than at the same time last year, and 3-32d. below that ruling in 1892.

In New York, 6 15-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but October Futures were 5 cents lower at 6'78 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the total Receipts for the first week of the arrivals of the new crop are heavier compared with last year's though lighter as against those in 1892; an increase from the 1st September of 6,600 bales, and a decrease of 17,100 bales, compared with last year, and the year before, respectively, being shown.

To-day's message from New York quotes spot Cotton unchanged in value; but October Futures 4 points higher, at 6'82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 9,000 bales, giving against 5,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 11,700 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	38,000	28,000	50,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	14,000	9,000	8,000
" " Continent	1,000	7,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	38,000	31,400	55,100
" exports to U. K. do.	14,000	19,700	11,400
" to Continent do.	1,000	7,000	1,000
" Stock in the Ports	190,000	244,000	438,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 7th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds } not recd		2,169,380	2,563,360
" " Surats }		171,630	247,790

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	974,000	1,117,870	1,299,280
" London (not recd.)		8,000	13,000
American Afloat	1,000	25,000	17,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	15,000
Total		1,160,870	1,335,250
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 29-32d.	4½ l.	4d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 13-16d.	3¾d.
Difference	29-32d.	11-16d.	5-8d.

Nothing was done by exporters in our local Cotton market to-day; but the Mills took 1,150 bales, consisting of 500 Barsi, at Rs. 181; 350 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 156-8; and 100 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 184; Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 181; and Nugger, at Rs. 162 per candy; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent by shippers, and the tone of the market has been quiet at our quotations as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	14	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	5	0 "
Hard Yellow	"	3	8	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	7	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS have also been quiet, with a small export business passing; and prices are unchanged with the exception of that for *Linseed*. Wheat is half an anna lower. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-13-6 to 7-15-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	"	6-8-0 "
do. do. Cawnpore.	"	6-2-0 to 6-4-0 "
do. Red do.	"	5-14-0 to 6-2-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	668	bales.
Wheat	3,413	cwt.
Linseed	545	"
Rapeseed	1,481	"
Gingelly	652	"
Castorseed	1,743	"
Rice	1,711	"

FREIGHTS continue steady in tone. Business has been done to-day for prompt shipment to Antwerp at 16s. 6d. per ton deadweight; and for early October shipment to Marseilles, at 13s. 6d. for light Seeds, and for early November shipment of Seeds, 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 23-32d. Demand; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery, 1s. 1 27-32d. November-December, and 1s. 1 7/8d. for 1895, rates remaining without change throughout the day, except that Telegraphic, for September transfer, was available at the quoted rate for Demand, without attracting buyers. In Merchants' Bills also nothing has transpired. The Calcutta market seems to have been at the same level of rates as ours, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-16d. to 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 13-16d. to 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·45½ to ¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for Fours for Money, and at the same rate for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 1-8 for Account; and those quotations were maintained throughout the day to the close in a firm market.

SHARES have been quiet; but we note in Cotton Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; and a decline to the extent in Khandeish, at our revised quotations. In other shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are 37½ and 22¼ higher in the 1st and 2nd issues, respectively, Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 25; English Press are Rs. 2½ up; and New Indian, Rs. 3¾. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 129.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 8.
10 p.m. — 77·9
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.
6 a.m. — 79·1
10 a.m. — 78·8
2 p.m. — 77·0
4 p.m. — 76·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BANERJEA.—August 19, at Mirzapore, the wife of N Banerjea, Barrister-at-Law, PCS, of a son.
GRACY.—September 3, at Kassia, N-W-P, the wife of H K Gracy, ICS, of a son.
RICHARDSON.—August 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of H G Richardson, of a daughter.
ROGERS.—September 3, at Murree, the wife of J RD Rogers, The Murree Brewery, Rawalpindi, of a daughter.
SHONE.—September 4, at Mansfield Lodge, Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W T Shone, DSO, Royal Engineers, of a son.
WAYNE.—August 26, at Lahore, the wife of J R H Wayne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—HOSKINS.—September 1, at Christ Church Lucknow, by the Revd L F Phillips, MA, Louis Marshall, ICS, to Agnes Kathleen, daughter of Charles Hoskins, of Lucknow.

DEATH.

WOOLLEY.—August 20, at Lahore, Jane, third surviving daughter of the late Captain W Carroll, Ordnance Department, Peshawar.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1894.

FROM a commercial point of view the most serious intelligence that has come to hand from the Far East since the hostilities between Japan and China were commenced, is that contained in the telegram from Shanghai, published by the London *Times*, stating that the promise given by Japan not to molest Shanghai may be withdrawn if work in the Kiangnan Arsenal is continued by the Chinese. This threat on the part of Japan is believed to have been made with some ulterior motive, inasmuch as no activity is being displayed in the Kiangnan Arsenal. There are some observers who regard the threat as intended as a drawing-plaster for the interference of Great Britain. The China mail received here on Saturday shows that although the threat of the Japanese Government had not been made a fortnight ago, considerable uneasiness prevailed amongst the European residents of Shanghai. Whether they are now reassured by vague rumours of an armistice we do not know, but it is certain that a fortnight ago they felt that a cloud was gathering, and that many things might happen to lead Japan to break her promise and make a dash for rich Shanghai. Reverses on land and the depletion of the war-chest would be palpable reasons for Japan to break through the code of international honour. It must also be remembered that the Mikado's undertaking to consider Shanghai outside the sphere of operations was so diplomatically vague, that it could easily be construed as referring only to the foreign settlements, and as doing nothing more than binding Japan not to bombard or occupy those areas. The news published on Saturday that now the Japanese army numbers nearly one hundred thousand men, an attack on Pekin is considered probable, tends however, to somewhat nullify the importance of earlier statements for if a rapid dash on the Chinese capital could be effected Shanghai might be left out of the question. On the other hand should Shanghai be used by China as a basis for the provisioning and arming of Li Hung-Chang's forces it is hardly likely that Japan will by reason of her promise, refrain from attempting a blockade and occupation, possibly not of the foreign settlements at Shanghai, but of the river and arsenal. Such an attack is rendered all the more likely by the hasty departure from the city of Japanese residents, the other day, on hearing of the summary execution of two of their countrymen sent to "spy out the land." In view of the fact that the trade with Shanghai is of great importance to Japan at the present time, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the undertaking to regard that port as neutral was quite as much dictated by motives of self-interest as by the ostensible desire not to interfere with the trade of treaty powers. Except that Japanese steamers are no longer engaged in carrying the merchandise, trade between Shanghai and Japan has been going on hitherto as if nothing had transpired to create a breach of the peace. This trade rests however entirely on the consent of the Chinese authorities, for notwithstanding treaty obligations the right of eminent domain remains with the Emperor of China, who is entitled to stop the export trade to Japan, as being calculated to injure the enemy. But as a cessation of the trade would be injurious to China as well as to her enemy, the Celestial sovereign is not likely to take this course unless compelled to do so, by the preclpitate action of Japan.

The feeling of insecurity on the part of European residents at Shanghai was so great that the Municipal Councillors have deemed it prudent to take various special precautions. These measures—regarded by many residents as inadequate—are directed against dangers from within rather than without. The Europeans realise that they are surrounded by thousands of Chinese whose minds are in a ferment of excitement regarding the war, and that an attack on the port by Japan would fill the Settlements with a mob of frightened and desperate soldiers, who with mingled alarm and cupidity would commit pillage and murder. The loafers who are to be numbered by the thousand in every large Chinese city would, we may be sure, lend ready assistance to the soldiers. The mere report of a serious defeat of the Chinese Army, or any other disquieting rumours might be enough to kindle this conflagration. The position of affairs is thus summarised in a letter appearing in one of the Shanghai papers. "But what use is there in multiplying possibilities when they are infinite and the whole matter lies in a nut-shell. The thing is simply that we are strangers in a semi-savage country, of which the government is not overstable and which is engaged in a war with a (not to put too fine a point on it) semi-savage neighbour; that we are surrounded by a semi-savage soldiery, and that not a day dawns in which something may not happen which will be like the proverbial match to the proverbial barrel of gunpowder, and, as things are at present, blow us all up in the explosion." The force of these words, although they are lacking both in lucidity and grammar, cannot be gainsaid, and it is therefore not surprising that the European residents of the port have woke up to the fact that the question is too serious to be ignored. The claims of the volunteer force on the spare time and energies of the white residents are being pressed home, with the result that recruitment has been busily carried on. It is felt to be of the utmost importance that the Chinese population should be brought to see that Europeans have the force to hold their own. "Nobody imagines," writes a Shanghai journalist, "that we are loved by the Chinese; even of the hundreds who depend on us and our presence for their daily bread, there are probably very few who would not, if the choice were offered them, prefer to see us driven out, particularly if they saw a chance of getting a share of whatever in going we should leave behind us." It has been suggested that as the danger is from disorderly raids on land rather than from shells and cannon balls from sea, a few companies of the Hongkong regiment are just now more necessary in Shanghai than the further protection of British gun-boats. But the counsel of the more independent section of the community is that, with an augmented volunteer force the Europeans should be able to hold their own against the rapacity of a rabble of panic-stricken Chinese.

It is not without significance that when Japan gave an assurance of neutrality in regard to Shanghai, she did not ask for a *quid pro quo* in respect to Yokohama. If the Mikado and his advisers had been inclined to vacillate, they might at least have asked for equal immunity to be extended to Yokohama. But so confident were the Japanese of their power to defend the port that they exacted no such recompense, and the foreign representatives there seem to have had a similar faith, for they did not think it necessary to urge the need for promise of neutrality. The fact is that in their present bellicose spirit the people of Yokohama would rather trust the forces of the Mikado to defend the town than rely upon the promise of the Chinese not to offer molestation. The self-assurance of the Japanese finds apt expression in the following remarks, appearing in the *Japan Gazette*:—"Japan is sanguine and self-reliant. What is more, she is prepared at all points, while in China the abilities of the military are despised and their courage doubted. We sincerely hope nothing will occur to alter the position." And then with a gentle hint at the besetting sin of the people of the Land Loved of the Gods, the writer adds: "Japanese victorious might become vain-glorious, but their conceit would be a virtue compared to the insufferable arrogance of Chinese conquerors." It now remains to be seen whether the attack will be by Japan on Shanghai or by China on Yokohama. China undoubtedly possesses the more powerful navy, but battleships are of little use unless they are placed in the hands of trained men. From this reason China is not likely to find it a very easy matter to carry out her declared intention of harrying the Japanese coasts. On the other hand the meditated attack on Pekin on the part of Japan will be attended with the utmost difficulty, Li Hung-Chang, although he has incurred the Emperor's displeasure, is too wary a statesman to be disheartened. Indeed, the temporary check seems to have evoked afresh all the energy and perseverance which have in past years distinguished him, and he has declared that China will fight to the bitter end. The Japanese may therefore rely upon it that they would find it one thing to reach Pekin and another to occupy it during the winter. Their troops and their communication would alike be harassed by the clouds of horsemen that would come down upon them from the north. Japan's resources cannot stand the strain of prolonged war, and if an attempt is made to maintain the struggle simultaneously in Corea and at Pekin on the Tokio war-chest will be depleted all the sooner. It is therefore by no means improbable that a desire for British intervention is the motive which led Japan to assume a threatening attitude towards Shanghai. But British intervention would be a roundabout way of bringing hostilities to a close, and it will be far better if the latest rumour becomes true, and an armistice is agreed upon by the contending nations.

SINCE the French Chamber passed the Expulsion Bill forbidding the soil of France to the direct heirs of families that had reigned in that country, the Comte de Paris, whose death was reported in our extra edition of Saturday, had resided at Stowe House, Buckinghamshire. The new law was chiefly levelled against the Comte de Paris, whose popularity was great and growing. The French Royalists universally acknowledged him as the head of their hopes after the death of the Comte de Chambord, a position which he seemed to regard more as a public duty than as a source of advantage to himself or his family. He lived in France, as he afterwards lived in England, the life of the private gentleman, studiously avoiding public notice, silent on political matters, making no attempt to court popularity, and known principally for the literary work he had turned out on subjects of great diversity. His friends in both countries regarded him as a man devoid of ambition, but anxious to do what might be considered his duty. The son of the late Duc d'Orleans and grandson of King Louis Philippe, he was born in Paris in 1838, ten years before the Revolution, after which he was carried to England, and educated at Claremont, by the Duchesse d'Orleans, his mother. Until her death in 1858 the Comte and his brother the Duc de Chartres spent most of their time in Claremont, travelling occasionally in Germany. Afterwards while the Comte travelled in Spain his brother served in Italy, but in August, 1861, the two brothers, in company with the Prince de Joinville, sailed for New York. The Prince de Joinville, accompanied the general commanding the army of the Potomac as a friend and a guest, while the two young princes acted as aides-de-camp, being permitted to serve without taking the oath of allegiance and without pay, it being also understood that they should be permitted to leave the service should family or political exigencies require it. They were borne on the register as Louis Philippe d'Orleans and Robert d'Orleans, additional aides-de-camp, with the rank of captain. The Comte was ever calm, reflective, and self-composed, his brother, impetuous and full of fire. The one, said their mother, suffered in patience thinking only of those who took care of him; while the other exhibited an ill-suppressed fury against an illness whose inexorable power he was unwilling to accept. Such divergence of character was also manifested during their service in the American Civil War. The Comte was described by an officer who saw him in battle as "a gentleman in our sense of the word, imbued with the true sense of duty with whom the motto *Noblesse oblige* meant something more than the words; at the battle of Gaines's Mill, where I saw him under fire he carried himself with perfect self-possession and displayed courage of such unassuming character that I remember being much impressed by his bearing—it was that of an earnest, gallant, God-fearing man in a moment of trial." The young Duc on the other hand is simply described as a dashing young sabreur, seeking danger for danger's sake, and never quite so happy as when under fire. Soon after the beginning of the peninsular campaign the princes were urged by their friends in Europe to return to England in time to receive their adherents who were attending the exhibition of 1862. On his arrival in England the cotton famine was at its height, and the Comte visited Manchester studying the system organised in Lancashire for relief of the unemployed. He contributed articles on the subject over a *nom de plume* in the French journals, which were followed by others on "The Trades Unions of England," and "The Future of Trades Unions and Political Liberty." The Comte also wrote a French history of the American War. Indeed from the time of their return from America until the Franco-German War the two princes devoted themselves to literature. He offered to fight for his country but was refused. In 1871 the decree of exile was revoked and the Orleans family permitted to return to its own country. The Comte received a commission as lieutenant-colonel of infantry in the territorial army, and conscientiously performed his duties, the confiscation of the family property having also been revoked. He was admitted to the National Assembly, and naturally the active part he thenceforward took in politics led his opponents to view him with suspicion. While in exile he allied himself with the Liberals and Republicans against the Empire; but afterwards with the Legitimists against M. Thiers. With his pen he advocated the broadest political liberty, an entirely free press, and the unlimited right to form associations, to meet and to discuss all political, social, and economical questions. The Comte de Paris married his cousin, a daughter

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

RUMOURED ARMISTICE.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Telegrams received from the Far East state that rumours are generally current that an armistice will shortly be agreed upon by China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 9.

It is stated that Admiral Ting, commanding the Chinese Northern Squadron, has been degraded by the Emperor for showing cowardice and incapacity.

Extensive floods have taken place in the country around Pekin. Orders have been issued by the Tsung-li-Yamen that no attempt is to be made to lower the waters, as the floods will serve as an additional protection against any attempt of the Japanese army to march on Pekin.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The new railway line between Omsk and the Ural has been opened for traffic.

The Central Section of the Siberian Railway is also making rapid progress towards completion.

A statement has been published that the Russian custom houses in Central Asia will be opened on Thursday next.

DEATH OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Comte de Paris died this morning at Stowe House

SEPT. 9.

The Comte de Paris died peacefully in the presence of his family. His remains will be interred at Weybridge.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

An agreement has been concluded between France and Siam, by the terms of which a permanent joint commission will be appointed consisting of an equal number of French and Siamese members. The objects of the commission are to settle existing disputes between the two countries, and to ensure the complete execution of the treaties concluded last October.

STATE BANQUET AT KONIGSBURG.

SPEECH OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

BERLIN, SEPT. 8.

A State banquet was held, last night, at Konigsburg, in honour of the visit of the Emperor of Germany. His Imperial Majesty, in his speech on the occasion, vigorously reproved the Prussian nobles for taking part in the agrarian agitation, which was directed against the Government and the Throne, and trusted that all would henceforth unite in the struggle for religion against the parties of Revolution.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

VIENNA, SEPT. 8.

At the sitting of the Congress of Hygiene, yesterday, the question of the use of opium was discussed. The speakers unanimously condemned the anti-opium agitation as an unjust attempt at interference with the habits and customs of the people of India. Dr. W. Cayley's personal experience of the value of opium in malarial districts showed that the use of this drug enabled the ill-fed natives to accomplish their daily work even when suffering from fever.

The Congress also united in condemning the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India, and hoped that the question would be speedily revised.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

VIENNA, SEPT. 9.

Cholera has broken out in an epidemic form in Galicia, and is rapidly spreading. The disease is already raging in forty districts of the Province, and a large number of deaths are occurring.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Professor Helmholtz, Lieut.-Colonel Beaven, and Rake (?).

MINING LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

The proposals of Mr. Grundy, regarding mining legislation to remedy certain important defects, will be adopted by the Government as soon as they are considered expedient, though nothing will be done during the Simla session, as the calls for legislation are so numerous.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The latest English figures of the recent conversion of the four per cent. loans will arrive on Monday. A telegram from England, to-day, states that the results continue to be most satisfactory. The receipts are increasing to a very large extent daily. Out of nine crores now advertised for conversion, only about four will remain over to be converted by the 17th September, if the receipts continue to come in as at present.

LATER.

The total conversion of the 4 per cent. loans in India up to the 7th inst. amounted to 27 lakhs.

BOMBAY FOREST REPORTS.

Reports on Forest Administration in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1892-93 have been received and considered by the Government of India. The Viceroy expresses his great satisfaction with the able and exhaustive review which is generally satisfactory. There was a total increase of Rs. 18,083 in the net revenue of the financial year as compared with the last year, and of Rs. 94,609 as compared with the average surplus during the quinquennial period.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION RULES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

Questions connected with the Exchange Compensation rules are still engaging the attention of the Government of India. The subject has assumed such complexity that the final decision on the hundreds of points raised may take some time to formulate.

THE WAZIRISTAN ESCORT.

1,500 camels and 1,000 mules will be required for the transport of the Waziristan delimitation escort. Mules are being sent from the Western circle and camels are hired locally. One month's supplies will be placed with the escort with another month's in reserve. This arrangement will continue as long as the troops are engaged on duty.

CATTLE-DISEASE IN THE SHAN STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 9.

Though prevalent in some districts cattle-disease is now generally disappearing. The disease in the Shan States has kept Chinese traders from sending their pack of animals through them, and this has had its effect on trade. The disease has now disappeared in the Northern States, and is abating in the Southern States.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

How Mr. Labouchere must be lamenting his fate! A revolt against her Majesty's Government because of its reticence respecting the House of Lords, and he not in London to join it! The fact that he was not one of those who have given the Ministry such a shock this week explains how suddenly the whole thing was brought about; for we may be sure that if he had known beforehand what was going to happen not all the charms of Hamburg would have enticed him from his beloved Westminster. The first signs of disaffection were shown just a week ago to-night, when Mr. Tim Healy in Committee of Supply sought to deprive the officials of the House of Lords of their salaries not because he thought the clerks and the rest are overpaid but merely to spite the peers for throwing out the Evicted Tenants Bill. Poor Sir John Hibbert, the mildest mannered man that ever filled the office of Financial Secretary to the Treasury, ignoring or not appreciating the situation pleaded that their Lordships had agreed to savings amounting to a considerable sum, and had really done more than their stern paymasters, the House of Commons demanded; whereupon Mr. Healy candidly confessed that he was not actuated by motives of economy. "I think," he maliciously said, "we ought to show that in this matter the House of Commons is the predominant partner." Sir William Harcourt in terms that seem to have irritated the Irish members deprecated attacking the House of Lords by "an act which is not in accordance with the law of war." When the Chancellor of the Exchequer resumed his seat Mr. Sexton jumped up, and in an angry little speech contended that any treatment was good enough for a body that showed contempt for the conclusions of the House of Commons and callous cruelty for the sufferings of his fellow-countrymen. The end of the matter for that evening was the rejection of Mr. Healy's amendment by the narrow majority of nine. Ministers naturally did not look pleased when the numbers were announced, and to add to their distress Mr. Bartley reminded them that the Opposition had "once more" saved them from defeat by their own friends. In the interval between Friday night's sitting and the resumption of proceedings on Monday a little plot was hatched. It was expected that the report of supply would be taken before the adjournment and a reinforcement of the Irish members having been secured the stalwarts went down to the House confident of being able to inflict a snub on the hereditary chamber. Imagine their disgust when they found that the report was not to be taken until the following day. It appeared that this arrangement was in accordance with an understanding arrived at with the Opposition. Mr. Sexton and his friends chose to think that Sir William Harcourt in league with Mr. Balfour had purposely done this to enable a sufficient number of Conservatives to be brought back to town to outvote the Irish members. Sir William Harcourt with a meekness that in the circumstances was surprising listened to the bitter complaints of the discontented members and tried to pour oil on the troubled waters but without effect. Mr. Justin McCarthy emphasized the difficulty by joining in the fray and by making himself responsible for one of the numerous divisions that ensued. As the quarrel proceeded it took a new and unexpected turn. Ministers were pressed to state definitely what their intentions are with regard to the House of Lords question. Sir W. Harcourt though in other ways adopting a conciliatory tone refused to satisfy this request, but shortly before four o'clock he acknowledged himself beaten by accepting Dr. Tanner's motion to report progress. The following evening the same band of members renewed their efforts to extract from the Government some explicit declaration of their policy with respect to the peers but they did not get any "forrader." The reticence of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues is, naturally enough, attributed to Ministerial disagreements on the subject of the Lords, but these rumours are denied by the *Daily News*, which rebukes the malcontents for their impetuosity. The chief organ of the Government hints that the Cabinet are reserving what they have to say about the peers for the autumn campaign, but these assurances do not satisfy the *Daily Chronicle*, which asserts that a growing indifference to the Liberal leaders and the Liberal cause is "the most marked political phenomenon in the country." "The reason for this," the *Chronicle* goes on to say, "lies, not in the Liberal programme, *(sic)* which is right enough, but in a suspicion, which may be unjust, that several of its items are like the razors which were made to sell, not to cut." Although those responsible for the demonstration of the past week have not got all they wanted they declare themselves satisfied with private intimations that have been made to them; and at any rate they say that their action has cleared the air. On Sunday, there is to be a "demonstration" in the Park to demand the abolition of the House of Lords; but no responsible politician expects that the Government will do more than ask for some limit to be placed on the power of the peers to reject measures passed by the Commons.

That clever though not excessively modest young statesman, Mr. George Curzon, M.P., has made another hit by the opportune appearance of his new work, "Problems of the Far East." Brightly written, accurate, comprehensive, and suggestive, the volume is one that nobody who is proud of the British Empire can afford to miss. The book is inscribed to those who believe that our Empire "is under Providence the greatest instrument for good that the world has seen and who hold with the writer that its work in the Far East is not yet accomplished." It is indicative of the change which seems to have come over public opinion at home that Mr. Curzon's latest literary production is received with a chorus of praise even in quarters where ten or a dozen years ago the author would have been assailed as Chauvinist or as a Jingo, to mention a now almost forgotten name. Lord Rosebesy may not be an ideal Premier in the estimation of Mr. Labouchere and his friends, but his influence counts for something in the more reasonable attitude which for the time being his party as a whole regard our responsibilities abroad. Mr. Curzon explains in his preface that this volume and the one to follow are part of the scheme of labour now nearly half realized which ten years ago he first set before himself in the examination of the different aspects of the Asiatic problem. "As I proceed with this undertaking," he says, "the true fulcrum of Asiatic dominion seems to me increasingly to lie in the Empire of Hindustan. The secret mastery of the world is, if they only knew it, in the possession of the British people." Although the countries specially dealt with are Japan, Korea, and China, Mr. Curzon in more than one passage refers to India as the pivot on which the future of the East turns. Within the borders of India may be studied, he remarks, "every one of the problems with which the rest of Asia challenges our concern." But that is not all. He is greatly impressed with the ascendancy of India in the East, reminding us that "her central and commanding position is nowhere better seen than in the political influence which she exercises over the destinies of her neighbours near and far and the extent to which their fortunes revolve upon an Indian axis. Even the fortunes of remote Korea are in a manner bound up with the politics of Hindustan." He goes on to say that towards her or into her orbit a centripetal force draws every wandering star. "Just as it may be said that the Eastern question in Europe turns upon the dismemberment of Turkey so the Eastern question in Asia turns upon the continued solidarity of Hindustan." He is no believer in the doctrine that England as a civilizing agency has completed her work in Asia and can afford to retire." "The best hope of salvation for the old and moribund in Asia, the wisest lessons for the emancipated and new are still to be derived from the ascendancy of British character and under the shelter, where so required of British dominion." Enlarging upon this idea he writes as to reflect on the fact that we still are and have it in our hands to remain the first power in the East. "Just as De Tocqueville remarked that the conquest and government of India are really the achievements which have given to England her place in the opinion of the world so it is the prestige and the wealth arising from her Asiatic possessions that are the foundation-stones of the British Empire." Mr. Curzon's views regarding the insane war now raging in the remote East have attracted considerable attention, and in one respect at all events his conclusions are not universally accepted. For instance, he lays down the proposition that if Russia—the "red antagonist" of both Japan and China—occupied the ports and harbours of Korea and obtained command of Lazareff and Fusan she would thereby become supreme in Eastern waters. A school of politicians hold that the possession of ports and coast fortresses is of less importance than a sufficient naval force. In support of this argument they point to the condition of the Mediterranean when Byng "thwarted the ambitious schemes of Alberoni," of the West Indies when we conquered Havannah; and of other portions of the globe where in similar circumstances British expeditions have gained notable victories. Finally we are asked if the possession of several Adriatic ports some of them strongly fortified "make Austria superior as a Mediterranean naval power to Great Britain." Mr. Curzon appears to think that China and Japan before hostilities have been carried very far will realise the necessity of settling their differences in order to prevent Russian aggrandisement. That sanguine forecast however probable when Mr. Curzon was writing does not seem very feasible at the present moment, for amidst much news of an utterly unreliable nature that comes to us from Shanghai on the one hand and Tokio on the other one thing is beyond doubt, and that is the intensity of the war feeling, particularly among the ambitious Japanese. Will Russia and England step in sooner or later to prevent further bloodshed? This seems a curious combination; but in international as well as domestic politics strange things sometimes occur and the possibility of an Anglo-Russian intervention is being spoken of in certain rather influential circles. By the way, Admiral Colomb in an interesting letter published in this morning's issue of the *Times*, inclines to think that the ultimate fate of Japan is not so desperate as Mr. Curzon and others think if she can and does restrict China to the land route into the Korea, while holding herself the sea route. But has she the strength and sagacity to adopt these tactics?

I was a witness of the scene in the Central Lobby of the Palace at Westminster when Dr. Tanner *more suo* went for Lord Clanricarde after the rejection of the Evicted Tenants Bill, and I must give the papers credit for doing justice to the incident. I am rather surprised to see no reference to a curious rencontre that is said to have taken place between one of the wealthiest of our Dukes and a very prominent member of the Cabinet who occupies a commanding position in the House of Commons. The subject of the very angry dispute between the Duke and the Minister was the additional burdens imposed upon our great landowners by the Budget Bill that had just passed the Commons and was awaiting the formal sanction of the peers. The stormy interview closed—so report says—by the eminent Liberal statesman shaking his fist in the face of his Grace and saying: "We will bring you down." If the story is true and it comes to one from a trustworthy source it seems to show that the deterioration of Parliamentary manners of which we hear a great deal in these days is not confined to the smaller men. One would look for more self-control in politicians who aspire to be leaders. The Earl of Sandwich is so alarmed by the fiscal changes initiated by Sir William Harcourt that he has felt himself obliged to withhold his usual subscription to a local football club, and has written a letter explaining why noblemen in his position will in future be obliged to discontinue their support to charitable institutions. The Duke of Westminster hinted the other day that it might come to this, but his Grace, the most benevolent of men, would not have penned the maladroit epistle that has laid Lord Sandwich open to a good deal of criticism that a more prudent man would have been careful to avoid. The noble Lord is not unknown in India. Some years ago before succeeding his father he visited the East, and was the guest of Sir Richard Temple in Bombay. He then held the courtesy title of Viscount Hinchingbrook.

Judging from the general exodus from London to the seaside, the moors, and the Continental health resorts depression of trade does not seem to interfere very much with holiday making. Half or more than half the West End clubs are in the hands of the cleaners, the Americans and other foreigners have not yet arrived and the fashionable parts of town are absolutely deserted. The society papers must find it difficult to fill their pages at this season of the year; but one of them has a piece of news which will probably attract as much interest in Southern India as it is attracting here. I allude to the announcement in *Vanity Fair* of the approaching marriage of Lord Connemara. The happy lady is the widow of Mr. Coleman, of Grosvenor Square and Stoke near Slough. The wedding is, it is said, to take place in the autumn.

THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

Two matches came off this afternoon, unfortunately in a continual drizzle of rain, which rendered the ground slippery. The numerous falls that took place in consequence were rather a source of amusement to the crowds than of injury to the players. The first match was between the Royal Fusiliers and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Deesa Detachment. The latter won by three goals to love, and played a good game. They once or twice missed a chance of scoring; but this was entirely owing to the adverse circumstances under which they were contending. Their forward play was particularly good, and for the greater part of the time, gave their opponents' back and goal-keeper much hard work to do in meeting the frequent attacks they made. In the second match the Loyal North Lancashire Regimental team met and defeated without much difficulty the team of the I Battery R. H. A. from Mhow, which had very sportingly entered. They won by four goals to love, and almost throughout the game succeeded in confining the play to the Gunners' half of the ground. But for the slipperiness of the ground they would have probably scored more goals. The two teams of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will play each other on Monday; the other match fixed for Monday afternoon being King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry *vs.* Durham Light Infantry.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see a correspondent's letter in your issue of the 6th instant, suggesting to the agents of this company to declare an *interim* dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last, but he is wrong in stating that this company is in the habit of declaring dividends yearly and not half-yearly. In 1886, 1887, and 1890, *interim* dividends were declared and paid by this company, so I can see no justifiable reason for not paying one this year, especially as I know the company has made a profit of Rs. 75,800 after payment of all expenses and agents' commission. The agents and directors may be and are wealthy men, but this is not the case with the majority of the shareholders, and moreover why should those who have invested during this year, and may perhaps sell off when the busy season begins, be deprived of their interest and profits for the benefit of future investors. Mr. Readymony being a just and conscientious man will, I feel sure, not deprive present *bona fide* investors of their profits.

Sept. 8, 1894. A SHARE-HOLDER.

A TAX ON CYCLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A large number of bicycles and tricycles is now seen running up and down the streets of Bombay. Of late the number has grown rapidly, so much so that we see the number swelling almost every month, and there is a tendency of a still further increase. As municipal roads are used by these cyclists a tax should be levied on these conveyances also. The municipal authorities not only levy a tax on the owners of horses and carriages even when idle in their own stables, but also from the owners of young animals. Why then should they not tax cycles is what I cannot comprehend. This new [illegible] will enable the municipal authorities to reduce the heavy tax on horses in proportion. I understand that the late Municipal Commissioner, Sir Charles Olivant, was in favor of a tax on these cycles. I cannot understand why the members of the Corporation elected by the rate-payers do not bring this matter before the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

Cumballa Hill, Sept. 8. A RATE-PAYER.

On August 24 the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon sentenced a burglar who was caught in the house of the Clerk of the Court, to one year's rigorous imprisonment; and one of the men, who had taken part in the attempted raid upon the sheds at the Sule Pagoda wharf and had been caught, was awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Company's steam-ship Assam, Captain T. Leigh, with the Overland mails of 24th August, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 7 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bailey, Mr
Cumming, Mr J H
Jenner, Mr
Lye, Mr
Relton, Rev
Tindal King, Dr
Webb, Mr G R

FROM BRINDISI.

Alexander, Mr
Bennett, Mr F D
Carey, Mr
Crooke, Mr
Cochene, Mr A E
Dunn, Mr
Elliott, Mr
Gossett, Brig-Genl
Gracey, Col
Grunberg, Mr F
Hilliard, Col
Hight, Mr
Herbert, Mr
Kinlock, Genl
McMaster, Mr
Muir, Major
Molesworth, Mr
Salkarte, Surg-Capt
Wilkinson, Maj
Yusafali, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Zewemer, Rev S M

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

THE COURT.

The Queen on Monday held, at Osborne, a private Investiture of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Star of India, and the Indian Empire.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday in Downing-street. All the Ministers except Mr. Campbell-Bannerman were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Royal assent was given by Commission to a number of Bills. The Local Government (Scotland) Bill was passed. Several other Bills were advanced in their respective stages. On Monday, Lord Kimberley, in reply to questions, stated that the Government had made considerable progress in the organization of the administrative staff in Uganda. For the present Colonel Colville was in military command, with a sufficient force of Soudanese and other native troops, but the Government contemplated the time when a Civil Commissioner would be appointed. At a short sitting of the House on Tuesday, the Building Societies (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Commons' amendments to the Statute Law Revision Bill was considered and agreed to.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. J. Morley said, with regard to the "deplorable action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Evicted Tenants Bill," the Government would deal with the subject next Session. Mr. Cobb having asked whether the Government intended to make any proposition with respect to the action of the House of Lords, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was premature to give any reply. The House then went into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, and the vote for the House of Lords was challenged by the Irish members, but it was carried by a small majority. On the Foreign Office vote, Sir E. Grey gave some explanations of the various pending questions relating to Africa. The House sat on Saturday to consider the Estimates in Committee of Supply. On Monday, Mr. Cobb and Mr. Sexton inquired what the Government proposed to do with respect to the House of Lords. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the question was a grave one, but no definite statement could be made at the present time. Sir C. Dilke raised the question of Uganda, and Sir E. Grey explained the views of the Government on that subject. In Committee of Supply the Estimates were proceeded with, and were ultimately disposed of. Subsequently Mr. J. McCarthy and other Irish members warmly complained of the reticence of the Government as to their intentions towards the House of Lords, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer persisted in declaring his inability to make a statement at present. The House did not adjourn until 4 a. m. On the Report of Supply a great variety of questions were raised and discussed. The question as to the Government's intentions towards the House of Lords was revived, but Mr. J. Morley could not say more than that the subject would be considered during the recess and no definite announcement could be made at present. On Wednesday new writs were ordered to issue for Leicester for the election of members in place of Sir J. Whitehead and Mr. J. A. Pieton, resigned. The Lords' amendments to the Local Government (Scotland) Bill was considered, and, although objections were taken to several of them, they were, on the recommendation of Sir G. Trevelyan, all agreed to. The Appropriation Bill was read a first time, indicating the near advent of the Prorogation.

GENERAL.

At the Royal Victoria Yacht Club's Regatta at Ryde, on Friday, the race round the Isle of Wight for the Commodore's Cup was contested by Britannia, Satanita, Carina, Namara, and Corsair. Britannia came in first, and Satanita second, but Carina won on her time allowance.

The Federal Judge at Buenos Ayres has granted the extradition of Jabez Balfour on all the charges preferred against him by her Majesty's Government. Balfour has appealed to the Superior Court, but the decision has not yet been pronounced.

Lord Kimberley has issued, under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, two warrants to the Collector of Customs at Newcastle-on-Tyne, authorizing the seizure and detention of a torpedo-catcher built for the Chinese Government now lying at Elswick, on the ground that there is reasonable cause for believing that the vessel is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to the Act, and is about to be taken beyond her Majesty's dominions. Another vessel has been detained at Glasgow.

A Conference on Co-operative Production was held on Tuesday at the Crystal Palace in connection with the Co-operative Workshops Exhibition; and a resolution hailing with satisfaction the growing tendency of the two wings of the co-operative movement to aid each other was agreed to.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the British East Africa Company was held on Wednesday, to pass a resolution providing for the division of the capital into £1 shares, which was adopted without discussion. The directors have addressed a letter to the Under-Foreign Secretary, pointing out the unfortunate consequences of the delay on the part of the Government in coming to a settlement with the company, and urging an immediate intimation of the terms which the Government intend to propose.

A demonstration of Nottinghamshire miners, attended by about 5,000 persons, took place at Bulwell Forest on Saturday. A resolution in favour of a compulsory Eight Hours Bill for miners, and against local option, was carried.

A memorial, signed by the representatives of many of the Non-conformist communions and by several well-known dignitaries of the Church of England, has been presented to the Prime Minister and Lord Kimberley, urging the Government to propose to the other European Powers the adoption of some practical steps for the international reduction of armaments and the establishment of some permanent system of international arbitration.

Two young men, named Dunaway, were drowned on Tuesday in the Thames, near Wallingford, by the capsizing of their boat.

The 30-mile match between the yachts Britannia and Vigilant on Saturday was abandoned, the American vessel having struck a rock off the Needles, which caused the loss of her centre board. At Southsea on Tuesday the Britannia beat the Satanita by time allowance.

Large numbers of the men who have been engaged in the coal strike in Scotland have resumed work, and it is believed that the strike will be ended in about a fortnight. The coalmasters, at a meeting held in Glasgow, unanimously resolved to continue their resistance to the demands of the men.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. Frederick Chenevix-Trench; Major-Gen. R. C. Romer, R. A.; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener; Col. G. B. Meares; Capt. A. B. Thomas, R.N., C.B.; Surg.-Gen. M. W. Murphy; Surg.-Major J. F. M'Crea; Admiral R. Jenkins; M. Aubaret; and Mr. C. Liddell.

THE delay in the receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the army re-organisation scheme will leave but little time for the final disposal of the matter at Simla, as the Commander-in-Chief starts on tour the third week in October. All but the final details, however, will be settled before the Government break up.

A SAPPER detachment, consisting of two officers and sixteen men, is being formed in every cavalry regiment of the Russian army. The officers are to be selected from among those who have qualified in field fortification and telegraph duties during a three months' course with the Sapper Brigade. For the instruction of the men, Sapper schools with a one year's course are to be established, to which twenty men from each regiment will be attached, such men to be able to read and write, and, if possible, to have been already employed at railway and telegraph stations. These proposed Sapper detachments will, in time of war, be utilised for destroying bridges, railways, and telegraphic communications, tapping telegraph wires, &c.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT LEADER.

FOUR years ago a serious dacoity was committed at Durangpura, in the Rampura District, by a gang consisting of fifteen to twenty men, headed by Abaji Sondia, (Sondia is a criminal tribe). After much trouble, eight of these were brought to justice; but the leader foiled all attempts, owing to the facilities afforded by the adjacent natural position of the villages situated on the borders of the different Native States of Indore, Malhargad, Udeypur, Pratapgad, and Gwalior. Five of these men were sentenced to six years hard labour each, and three for five years each. On receiving information about Abaji Sondia's movements Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte, head of the Indore Police, deputed half-a-dozen men, headed by a subhedar, and with the help of a man from Malhargad, who surrounded the hut (at Talao Pimplia) in which the chief dacoit had concealed himself. Abaji was found engaged in taking his *chhota hazri*. He was called out, but he refused to obey. He came out armed with a drawn sword, and bade the little band of the Indore police to disperse, or to take the consequences. Before the police could capture him, he inflicted severe wounds on four of them. The struggle was very hard, as the police were instructed to avoid the use of fire-arms unless absolutely necessary. The dacoit leader, Abaji Sondia, is now on his trial, and the wounded policemen are progressing satisfactorily. One Malhargad policeman rendered useful assistance, and the Holkar State police has taken steps to reward him.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. B. V. A.

ON Saturday afternoon, a cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was played on the Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a draw, greatly in favour of the former. The ground considerably favoured the bowlers, by reason of the rain which fell overnight and during the early part of the day, but it was very bad for out-fielding. The Gymkhana opened their venture with Dr. Burroughs and Captain Smith, the former being disposed of for five runs only. Greig joined the Captain, and this pair carried on some fast scoring, 10, 20, 30,40, &c., up to 140 being telegraphed in quick succession. Sergeant Jackson who led the Artillerymen, had to try all the attacking force in his team but to no purpose. Captain Smith played with considerable ease and in good style and form. Most of his strokes were boundary hits, and against very fair bowling he knocked up a century to his account, with characteristic speed. Greig made 40 with his usually good cricket before being bowled by Allan. Stephens joined the Captain, and helped him to run up his century. Stephens found the bowling easy to play, and as the neck of the Artillery bowling had been already broken he scored 12 in a few minutes. The score reached the total of 160 runs when Smith completed his century, and the innings was declared closed at four o'clock. The Gymkhana captain was at the wickets for two hours, and repeated the good performance he displayed last Monday against the Byculla Club. The Artillery took their chance at the wickets after a couple of hours' leather hunting in the field. Ford and Read started rather nicely against the attack of Cheetham and Greig, but it was soon apparent that Jackson was the only man who could stand the Gymkhana bowling. He played a brilliant innings of 35 runs (not out) without a flaw, and he was the only player on his side who did not appear to be puzzled at Cheetham's curly and deceptive breaks. The other men who managed to get into double figures were Ford (17) and Gouldstone (13, not out). Cheetham secured six wickets for 39 runs, and if the fielding had not been rather weak his average would have been still better. At half-past five o'clock the ninth wicket for the Artillery fell, and Gouldstone went out as the last representative. The score was 70, and the honour of making a draw of the game rested on the captain and the last man. They played very creditably, and when time was called they were still in, and had brought up the total to 96 runs. The scores are:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Surgeon-Major Burroughs, b Cole	5
Capt Smith, not out	101
Lieut Greig, b Allan	41
Stephens, not out	12
Cheetham, Brooks, Dunk, Symes, Wilson, Reid, Major	did not bat
Extras	2
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Allan	75	38	3	1
Quiney	30	25	1	0
Cole	35	32	0	1
Kelly	65	35	1	0
Jackson	35	29	0	0

B. V. A.

H Read, c and b Major	7
H Ford, c Stephens, b Cheetham	17
J Allan, b Cheetham	0
Cole, b Cheetham	2
W H Jackson, not out	35
A Quiney, c Greig, b Major	0
G Kelly, b Greig	9
G W Claridge, b Cheetham	2
H J Illslay, b Cheetham	1
T Gouldstone, b Cheetham	4
H J Brandon, not out	13
Extras	6
Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Greig	65	40	1	1
Cheetham	105	39	6	6
Major	45	11	3	2

CRICKET AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 8.

A MATCH was played at Ganeshkhind to-day between the home team *vs.* British regiments. The match was to have been played on Monday, but owing to the polo tournament came off to-day. Play began at 11-30 a. m., Deas and Stevens going in first. The former stayed in throughout the innings, carrying his bat out for 117. The Ganeshkhind team went in at 4 p.m. in a drizzling rain, and when two of the team were out heavy rain stopped further play. The following are the scores:—

BRITISH REGIMENTS.

Lieut Deas, not out	117
Sergt Stevens, c Macqueen, b Lord Harris	1
Lieut Fernyhough, b Poore	13
Lieut Cates, c Herron, b Elliott	28
Corp Aldridge, run out	4
Capt Cochrane, c Poore, b Elliott	7
Lieut Muscroft, b Col Harris	0
Capt Rogers, b Elliott	0
Lieut Revis Johnson, b Lord Harris	17
Pte Abbott, b Poore	20
Sergt Lubat, l-b-w Poore	13
Extras	7
Total	227

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Capt Poore	90	64	1	3
Lord Harris	105	66	5	2
Sergt Elliott	75	49	0	3*
Col Harris	90	41	2	1

* 1 wide ball.

GANESHKHIND.

Lord Harris, not out	2
Col Harris, b Lieut Deas	1
Surg-Major Martin, not out	5
Capt Poore, Capt Cox, Mr Edgerly, Surgn Major Dimmock, Sergt Elliott, Capt Gabb, Corpl Herron, Corpl Twocock	did not bat.
Extra	1
Total	9

GRADUALLY it is becoming recognised that we are making a mistake in not paying greater attention to the question of the provision of an efficient pigeon service for use in time of war. Since the siege of Paris Continental military Powers have paid great attention to the matter; Russia spending on this service £2,000 a year; Germany, £1,700 to £1,800 a year; and France, no less than £4,000. No difficulty has anywhere been experienced in using pigeons for land communication, and interest has been attracted by some remarkable details given in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* regarding the use of pigeons in war in ancient and modern times. Eighty miles have been accomplished at a speed at a mile in forty-eight seconds, and other speeds recorded are 1,805 yards and 2,095 yards a minute, the flights being, respectively, 243 and 215 miles.

NEWS OF T[illegible]

THE accident that happened [illegible] in the Murree racket court, t[illegible] have been much exaggerated. S[illegible] knock on the eye, but there was n[illegible] any injury to his sight, nor has the[illegible] any anxiety on the subject since.

THE trial of E. O. Robinson in the [illegible] High Court, on a charge of criminal misappro[illegible] of property, concluded on Wednesday with t[illegible] viction of the accused. Mr. Justice Blair, in [illegible] a sentence of six months' rigorous imprison[illegible] scathingly told the prisoner that he belong[illegible] class that was the pest of the law-courts, he[illegible] *dalal* and a pitiful knave.

ALL statements as to the location of the headqua[illegible]ters of the Punjab and Bengal armies under the new re-organisation scheme must be received with distrust. Rawalpindi and Cawnpore, for example, have been mentioned. Nothing will be settled until the reply to the proposals of the Government of India has been received from the Secretary of State.

A DUMB fakir spent the time he was not begging underneath a bridge of the Grand Trunk Road, a short distance from the Station Hospital at Nowshera. The recent rain prevented him from making his usual morning visits to his benefactors, and he found shelter in his airy dwelling till the roaring mountain current obliged him to flee. But it was too late, and although he got through the shallowest part, he lost his footing in the deep water and was carried down the Kabul river.

A WELL-DESERVED compliment was paid to Mr. McCraken after the second performance of Diplomacy at Simla. When the curtain went up, disclosing the lovely view of Monaco, the audience were loud in their applause, and at the close of the play the talented artist was loudly called for. He presented himself and bowed his acknowledgments. The general verdict is that the two scenes, the gardens in Paris and Monte Carlo, have never been excelled by A. D. C. artists.

THEFTS on the Burma State Railway are common occurrences. On August 7 a bag of Rs. 1,500 was looted from the railway station. The Loco Foreman lost his luggage as he travelled to Rangoon from Prome on the morning of the 1st August. A few days later, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police himself was looted of his luggage from the railway while on tour, and another insulting crime of the light hearted Burman has already been reported by telegraph, namely, the theft of the arms of the police guard at the Stamp Office and Treasury, opposite the Central Lock-up; but by whom they were stolen, the police, as yet, cannot say.

IT is fairly astonishing to hear that the Secretary of State concurs with the view taken by the Madras Government of the "kissing case" of Surgeon-Major Clement Smith; and has ordered that officer to resign the service forthwith on a compassionate allowance equal to half the pay of his present rank. Failing compliance, the Madras Government are directed to dismiss him by order of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State considers that Dr. Smith's memorial and the statement of facts furnished by him to the Madras Government show that he was fully aware of the nature of the charge against him, and that the recommendation of the Madras Government under the circumstances errs on the side of leniency. It is almost unimaginable how this decision can have been arrived at, except on the supposition that there must have been some graver element in the original incident than has been allowed to appear. But if so why should this fact have been kept back by the Madras Government, who have allowed criticism to continue as though the version presented to the public was incapable of being challenged. In any case it would appear that Dr. Smith has been hastily and prematurely condemned by the India Office. The version of his case that was before the authorities there cannot be considered as other than a one-sided one, Dr. Smith's side of the story being represented merely by whatever was said in his memorial to the Madras Government asking for a re-consideration of their decision. It is indisputable that he was dismissed in the first instance without previous warning that there was any charge against him; much less has he had any chance of meeting the accusation fairly by being shown the case against him. Apparently he has had to prepare such defence as he has put in entirely in the dark as to the case he was meeting. Is procedure of this sort just and fair? Where is the necessity for haste? Where is the advantage in denying an incriminated officer every reasonable opportunity of making good his defence? There are certainly abundant disadvantages in the other course; and it cannot be supposed that we have heard the last of the case.

THE Laboratory of the Chemical Examiner at Agra was broken into, the other night, by burglars. On the premises being searched after the discovery it was found that the only things missing were some bottles containing samples of water strongly suspected of harbouring the cholera microbe. If the thieves carried off these in the idea that they held the *elixir vitæ*, or any other potent medicine, their crime is likely to bring its own punishment without further trouble to the police.

THOUGH the race for the Viceroy's Cup will not be run until the last week in December, the best price that can now be got about Highborn is but 2 to 1. This shows that the bookmakers at least have the belief that "the black," as he is familiarly called, will rival Myall King by winning yet a third time. A point behind the Waler in the betting comes Metallic, imported by Captain Orr Ewing, a few months ago, certainly a dangerous opponent for Highborn to meet. But experience shows that English horses rarely do full justice to their home reputation during their first season in India, and we have to see

[redacted] who had taken the bribe, [redacted]alf way with a force of two [redacted] Khan, on finding that his [redacted]enter the town of Khar had [redacted]ded, offered to make peace. [redacted]Khan of Nawagai are now

[redacted]hree or four days three fatal [redacted]rred to natives on the Duneira- [redacted] owing to landslips, and that the [redacted]housie has been warned that, until fur- [redacted]doolies are not to be booked for night [redacted]and for day travelling only when it is [redacted]ng. The engineers are out doing all they [redacted]ep the road open, and by putting up rough [redacted]bridges across the breaks, have so far [redacted]d to keep the road open. The onward [redacted]ssion of goods from Pathankot has not been [redacted] delayed.

[redacted]AJOR FERRIER, R. E., Madras, succeeds Captain Lawrence as Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Military Works at Simla.

THE Venerable Brook Deedes, Archdeacon of Lucknow, will take up the chaplaincy of Naini Tal from the commencement of next year's season.

BY the demolition of some old houses in Catherine-street, Strand, and in Drury-lane, what may be regarded as a classic spot has been exposed to view. This is the old churchyard which Charles Dickens graphically described in "Bleak House," and which is approached by a narrow passage leading from Russell-court. The churchyard on the left hand side of Drury-lane, higher up, has frequently been talked of as "Joe's Churchyard," but the miserable burial-ground which received the remains of poor "Nemo" (according to the *Telegraph*) is that on which the sunlight is now allowed to shine through the clearing away of the rookeries which previously hemmed it in on east and west. At the end of the Russell-court passage the gate with its iron bars, through which Joe pointed out to Lady Dedlock the grave, of his benefactor, still hangs on its rusty hinges although the graveyard itself has been asphalted over and turned into a playground. Some thousands of the admirers of Dickens' works, including a large number of Americans, have visited the spot within the past few weeks.

THE system of appointing outside examiners is one that it would be well to see adopted more extensively by all the Universities. In spite of their high-sounding titles, elaborate constitutions, and brilliant convocations, it is notorious that the Indian Universities must be run as to all practical details by the members of the local Educational Department, in each case a very limited number of persons. Thus the examinations—more particularly the higher examinations—come to be a sort of family arrangement. The local educational officers who examine find themselves examining their own pupils, and those of their friends and maybe those of their enemies. If two rival professors are engaged in the work, would the pupils of either believe that they had a fair chance at the hands of their own teacher's particular aversion. Certainly not native boys, who, as their complaints after the examinations show, start primed with every sort of suspicion against the good faith of their examiners. The outsider examiner is unknown to the candidates and they to him; he starts free from all local prejudices such as the like or dislike of certain institutions, certain styles, certain teaching; and this is a great point. It is not only necessary to have an examination conducted with the most perfect impartiality, but it is almost equally important to leave it clear to everyone that it cannot possibly have been conducted otherwise.

A LADY, writing, says the *South Australian Register*, from Port Victoria to a friend in Adelaide remarks:—"Have you the faintest idea what the plague of mice means to us on the Peninsula? If they do not soon diminish in numbers it will soon be a fight between us and them as to which shall own the land. Fancy going to bed and find it already occupied with a score or so of mice! We could not count them. We sweep them up in hundreds, and Darling's wheat-yard is swarming with millions on millions. Why, you can smell it before you come near; and the wretched little cannibals are not only devouring their dead companions, but, after playing bo-peep with each other in your hair while sleeping, will give you a little nibble behind your ears or any other convenient place. It is impossible to realise what it is unless you experience it. I have a dozen traps kept constantly going, and poison laid down everywhere. One of our farmers told me he sowed twelve acres and-a-half of land, and before he left it the paddock was a mass of mice, which devoured all the seed. He has sown it again, and made the man follow with the harrow as he sowed. Would you not think this romancing? It is not, though."

THE French are about to organise a native force in northern Africa, including both infantry and mounted troops, as the necessities of the service call for them. These will be known as Tirailleurs Sahariens and Spahis Sahariens. The staff will include six French officers, twenty-eight French non-commissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers, and a number of native guides. Each infantry company will be constituted of a captain, eight lieutenants or sub-lieutenants (of whom four will be natives), nineteen non-commissioned officers (eight natives), eighteen corporals (eight natives), and 232 men (of whom 200 will be natives), besides a medical officer. In the mounted branch all the commissioned officers will be Frenchmen. The natives in each squadron will number 144.

THE Committee on Inventions for the Army and Navy has forwarded its report on M. Turpin's invention to the French Minister of War. The report states that, after exhaustively studying M. Turpin's invention, both in regard to its efficacy and to the means of carrying it out, the committee have unanimously come to the conclusion that it will not ensure to the State which takes it over any supremacy in the battlefield or at sea. M. Turpin's proposal, continues the report, presents a striking resemblance to the results arrived at by the Military Research Committee, while at the same time differing widely from the results with regard to the means of execution. No practical result, however, has up to the present been arrived at. The committee, therefore, consider M. Turpin's invention as a mere experimental proposal founded on an ingenious idea, but the results of which would appear too contingent. Under these circumstances, and notwithstanding what the future may have in store for such researches, the committee deem that no public inconvenience would arise from allowing M. Turpin to adopt the usual regular methods for securing the private ownership of his invention. At the same time, and while the committee hold that the State has no interest in acquiring the exclusive ownership of his patented invention, they deem it advisable that the inventor should be invited to prepare one of his machines for experimental purposes.

IMPORTANT steps have lately been taken to perfect the preparation of the reserve troops for war in Russia. At the present moment Russia has ready formed, the complete staffs for twenty-four reserve infantry divisions; nine of the reserve infantry brigades (which in war at once become divisions) consist of four regiments each, the regiments being 1,500 strong, and formed in two battalions; each of the other fifteen brigades consists of four battalions each. In time of war each of the twenty-four brigades (twenty-four European and four Caucasian) is designed to develop into a division comprising four regiments of four battalions each. In addition to this, each of the regiments or battalions above mentioned, in time of war, is to form a fifth battalion to be used as garrison troops.

AMONGST the means taken by the German Government to Germanise the territories taken from France in 1871, is a law which forbids newspaper hawkers to sell newspapers without the special permission of the Governor of Alsace-Lorraine. It appears that during the excitement that followed the assassination of President Carnot, a French hawker from Nancy proceeded to Pagni-sur-Moselle, the frontier town, there to sell the Paris papers containing the news. In doing so, he stepped over the border, and was immediately arrested. His plea was that he was not aware that he had crossed the frontier, but this was of no avail. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of twenty marks.

A JAMNAGAR PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE *élite* of Jamnagar were invited to a meeting in the High School, to consider the advisability of starting a mutual provident society for the benefit of the people of the Jamnagar State. The gathering was a large and representative one. Our popular Dewan Saheb, Maganlalbhai, was voted to the chair. The idea of starting a provident society originated with our able police superintendent, C. G. O'Connor, who ever since his arrival in Jamnagar has always evinced a warm solicitude for the welfare of the native community and the advancement of their general well-being. Mr. Khandubhai, the head-master of the High School, addressed the meeting in Gujerati, pointing out the necessity of such a society for the benefit of those who were unable to make a provision for their wives and children after their death. The project so commended itself that about seventy-five gentlemen there and then offered to join the society and give in their names to the honorary secretary, Mr. K. I. Desai. The establishment of such a society with a maximum of one thousand members was unanimously resolved upon. The president, Mr. Maganlalbhai, also became a member of the society; but with a praiseworthy liberality made a present to the society of the benefit that would accrue to him as one of its members—an offer which was received by the audience with hearty cheers. The next business before the meeting was a proposal to establish a club in Jamnagar on the model of social clubs already established in Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, &c., for recreation exercise and the advancement of social unity. Mr. Desai, in an able speech, dwelt on the necessity of physical exercise to all classes and especially the higher castes, whose sedentary habits made it essential that they should pay particular attention to their physical well-being by devoting some time every day to lawn-tennis, cricket, and other manly games. It is also proposed to start a billiard-table in connection with the club. This proposal, too, was unanimously approved of by the gentlemen present. H.H. the Jamsaheb, whose generosity is proverbial, and who is ever ready to help forward the physical and intellectual welfare of his subjects, had expressed his approval of the project and offered at the meeting, through his able Dewan, Mr. Maganlalbhai, to place the Gulab Bag at the disposal of the club. The garden attached to the Gulab Bag is to be thrown open to the public, and his Highness's band will be in attendance twice a week and discourse sweet music to them. The meeting requested the Dewan Saheb to communicate their heartfelt thanks to his Highness for this generosity as well as for the solicitude he has always shown for the good of his subjects. The best thanks of the public of Jamnagar are also due to Mr. O'Connor, to whose initiation the club also owes its origin. Mr. O'Connor has, during the few years he has been here, endeared himself to all classes by his genial disposition and courteous manners, and these projects will considerably add to his already well-earned popularity. It is said that with a view to mark their high sense of gratitude for the many benefits conferred on the people by his Highness during his long rule, the promoters of the project intend to call the club after his Highness. The usual vote of thanks to the chair brought to a close the proceedings of this interesting meeting.

BAI NUSSERWANJI'S OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the bounty of a public hall and library to the citizens of Bombay by that illustrious lady, Mrs. Nusserwanji Petit, is the topic of the day, and various suggestions are pouring forth from all quarters to utilize the benevolent wish with best advantage, I venture to make one of my own, trusting it will meet with general approval. Such a grand institution as the above ought rather to be made dependent upon its own resources for its maintenance than on any other, be it the Municipality or the Government itself. The safety and permanence of an institution thus secured are beyond question, and owing to the magnificence of the sum offered this can be easily managed without any great assistance from outside, provided a little change in the plan is made. Instead of spending separately five lakhs of rupees on the hall and two lakhs on the library building, five and-a-half lakhs should be spent upon *one* building affording *both* the accomodations (hall and library), which is not impracticable if more attention is paid to utility and less to architectural grandeur. After spending Rs. 50,000 on the purchase of books the remaining sum of Rs. 1,50,000 may be invested in Government Loan to bring in a permanent income of Rs. 5,250 every year, which could be utilised for the expenses of the library. This plan will greatly reduce the share of expenses, proposed to be borne by the Municipality, and will avoid making the institution solely dependent upon the same. As to the site of the hall and library, which are places of purely mental engagement and study, it will be well if the plot of ground lying between the police courts and the Municipal Offices be approved of instead of that which is chosen on the noisy and crowded Hornby Row.

"ECONOMY."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 26th and 27th Silver Spoon Competitions for monsoon aggregate took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last, a fair attendance of members were present, and some very excellent scores were made, Clr.-Sergeant Brown was within an ace of winning the Rifle Club silver medal, given to the competitor making the highest possible in any club competition. The weather was very fair and pleasant until the shooting was nearly over at 600 yards when rain came on and militated against good shooting. Next Saturday the competitions will be at 700 and 800 yards. Competitors are reminded that as the monsoon season will soon be over they are requested to satisfy themselves of having fired two competitions at each distance to qualify for an aggregate prize. The committee have decided that the handicap points should commence with each season. The following are now handicapped:—Lieut. F. W. English, 10 points; Lieut. T. M. English and Corpl Cutler, 8 points; Sergt-Major Downing, Clr-Sergt. Black, Lce-Corpl J. M. Mason, Vol. Mackesson, Clr-Sergt Brown, Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Stephens, and Sergt Fry, 6 points; Gunnery Instr Bedford, and Sergt Prescott, 4 points; Corpl Otto, Sergt Boylette, Corpl Lund, Sergt-Instr. Perry, Clr.-Sergt, Kees, Lce-Corpl Harbottle, Lieut Sharp, Sergt Instr. Tuffield, Corpl Thurley, and Sergt. Patterson, 2 points. The following are the scores:—

28TH COMPETITION.	Score. 500 yards.
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	34a
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	32b
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	31c
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	28c
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	27d
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Vol W Mackesson, B B & C I Rs Vols	25
Sergt Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt A Paterson, G I P R Vols	21
Vol F Steers, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	10

(a) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st Spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd Spoon; (c) handicapped 6 points, and (d) handicapped 2 points.

27TH COMPETITION.	Score 600 yds.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	31a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	22
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	21
Sergt A Paterson, G I P Ry Vols	19
Clr-Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Clr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Vol F Steers, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vols	6

(a) handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd Spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; and (c) handicapped 4 points.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 3rd September, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 1st September 1894	7,867,000
Balance to be remitted from 2nd September 1894 to 31st March 1895	9,139,000

THE total value of the war *materiel* of the French army, according to the most recent official computation, amounts to upwards of £98,640,000. The comparison with the valuation made on December 31, 1889, shows an increase of about £770,000. The chief cause of increase is due to apparatus for sanitary purposes, clothing, camp equipment, horses, and artillery and engineer stores. Diminutions are shown as regards provisions, fuel and light, forage, and ammunition.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

TORPEDOES IN TOKIO BAY AND NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

THE following telegram has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Tokio, 17th August, 1894.

Governor, Hongkong.

Torpedoes are being laid down in Tokio Bay and Nagasaki Harbour. Vessels will be met at entrance by pilot boat. Signal for pilot three blasts with steam whistle and hoist flag M of international code. No vessels to enter between sunset and sunrise. The above comes into force at noon, the 22nd instant.

PAGET.

The attitude of China and Japan towards European merchants in the East is as yet undecided, which doubt of course is seriously hampering trade all over. The serious questions, of course, are whether either or both of the belligerents will attempt a blockade, and if not, what articles will be included in the contraband list and what will not—more especially rice and coal. There has been, we believe, considerable correspondence between the Hongkong Government and the Chamber of Commerce, resulting in the notification published yesterday (10th August) that Britain would not recognise rice as contraband or allow its carriage to be interfered with by the belligerents apart from blockades.

In reference to this question of rice being contraband or not, the Shanghai papers state that Mr. Carl Bock, the Consul-General for Sweden and Norway, who distinguished himself by his pro-Chinese attitude in the recent missionary dispute, has refused to grant papers to the Norwegian steamer *Bjorg* because she loaded rice. There were 2,000 bags of rice alongside the ship, and these the customs seized, as the Chinese authorities had, some time ago, announced that exports of rice must not be allowed. It is said that the *Bjorg* was to leave ostensibly for Foochow but really with sealed orders, supposed to be for Japan.

The Chinese have again resorted to their plan of exciting the patriotic feelings of the people by the issue of broad-sheets, showing the enemy under discreditable circumstances. Two have been largely sold in Shanghai the last few days, one, representing the defeat of the land-forces in Corea, being an old cut made during the Franco-Chinese war, printed with a new heading, but with the 'R.F.' still on the flags. The other shows the Admiral's ship firing into a sinking Japanese gunboat, with boats all around while the Naniwa was quietly waiting on one side of the scene, doing nothing, with a greatly excited crew on deck.

Strange rumours have come to hand. It is notorious that millions and millions of cartridges have been sold and paid for by the Chinese Government; the troops, however,

WERE INSUFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED.

It is said that not more than thirty cartridges per man were served out to the Chinese troops, the remainder, it is to be feared, had been sold, perhaps had never been received by the Chinese officers. The fleet, of which so much was expected, was, at the last moment, found to be undermanned, the greater part of the crews existing only on paper. It is said on good authority that not more than fifteen rounds of ammunition for each gun were available, the rest appearing on invoices only, or sold possibly to the Japanese. This seems to have been the reason why, on the 6th instant, the fleet was met by the Tungchow in full retreat to Wei-hai-wei with the Admiral Ting well in front. The last news available is that on the morning of the 10th (yesterday) the Japanese fleet attacked in full force the naval station at Wei-hai-wei and at night Port Arthur. It is unlikely that any great impression has been made, for ships attacking forts are always at a disadvantage. The incident, however, points to the utter state of disorganisation into which the Peyang squadron has fallen. It now is by no means unlikely that the Japanese may revert to the same tactics that they pursued in the seventeenth century, and, finding the Chinese fleet panic-stricken, may proceed to harass the coast. It now appears that of late the Japanese have been making careful surveys of the country about Tientsin, with the object, should events favour them, of making a sudden attack on Peking. Such an event, we need scarcely point out, would cause the utter disorganisation of the Imperial Government and a general uprising in China. Meanwhile, we may notice that the British Government has shown no sign of having any definite policy. Her affairs to be permitted to drift? It is noteworthy that the British fleet is conspicuous by its absence from many salient points. It is not represented by a single gunboat in Shanghai, though H.M.S. Linnet is under orders for Shanghai, and is expected on Tuesday. The British Admiral, with the Centurion, is at Chefoo.

We learn that the Chinese land troops in Corea, failing to effect a junction with the force at Yashan, which seem to have been practically exterminated, has resolved to remain at Pyengyong. So closes the first act of the Corean drama.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS.

We learn that 12,000 Japanese troops have been landed at Fusan, and 8,000 at Yuensan, who are converging on Seoul, to meet the Chinese force coming from the North.

An official telegram from Peking states:—With the consent of the Empress Dowager, on the representation of the Viceroy Li Hung-Chang, the Throne has ordered 20,000 taels to be paid to Yeh Chi-Chin, General of the Chin-li-forces, and his officers and men for distinguished bravery in battle at A-San, Corea, on the 27th and 28th July, when over two thousand Japanese were killed.

THE KOWSHING INQUIRY.

A telegram was received on the 20th instant stating, on reliable authority, that the marine court-of-inquiry held by the British authorities at Shanghai, has found a verdict entirely exonerating the Japanese from all blame in respect to the Kowshing affair. Admiral Fremantle was present, it is said, and expressed the opinion that the action of the Japanese in sinking the vessel with all on board was fully justified by the circumstances, and that Japan could not be held liable to any claim for reparation.

The marine court-of-inquiry, called for by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., into the loss of the Kowshing was expected to open at Shanghai on the 15th or 16th instant.

AN ANTI-JAPANESE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Chemulpo, August 4.

The battle was not fought at Yashan as at first supposed, but at Sowwoen on the way to Seoul. A number of the wounded were brought to Chemulpo and the rest taken to Seoul. The action of the Japs (who, I may add, wear red crosses on their sleeves) illustrates their nature very well. After the attack on the palace a number of wounded Coreans were carried to the Japanese camp, and the Japs posed as civilised beings. This was very well until the fight two days ago, when the wounded Coreans were told to go, and those who could not go were politely (I dare say the polite Jap bowed and apologised when he did it), laid out on the roadside to take care of themselves. It was not a victory to boast much of. There were 8,000 Japanese and 2,000 Chinese, and the fact that many Japanese were wounded speaks well for the Chinese. The arms and guns that were captured were brought to Chemulpo and will be sent to Japan as trophies.

The Japanese could not pursue a better course in order to get themselves thoroughly hated. They seem to have lost control over their men entirely. They go into Corean houses and help themselves to eatables or money. They seized all the coolies and horses near Seoul, and obliged them at the point of the bayonet to transport their luggage to Yashan. Three of the coolies who rebelled were shot. I should not be surprised any day to see an uprising of Coreans against the Japs who are here. All they want is a leader. If the Chinese would only arm them and give them a leader they would make it very uncomfortable for the Japanese.

THE KING.

The Corean King was compelled at the point of the bayonet to declare war against China. They first heaped indignity after indignity on him. They took knives and cut his silk clothes from off his body and gave him a suit of linen clothes, and he is closely guarded as a prisoner not in his own room in the palace but in one of the side rooms, formerly occupied by a eunuch. The ex-Regent, however, is made of firmer metal. He refused to be King or Regent, or, in fact, to have anything to do with the Japs at all. He is threatened with death, and ultimatums are hurled at him every day, but he holds out firm and refuses to answer any of them. I notice that Reuter says that Japan has apologised for the brutal attack upon Mr. Gardner. Up to the present time Mr. Gardner has had no intimation whatever of the fact.

New officials are being appointed at a rate that would do credit to a Cleveland administration. Kim Ka-Chin has been appointed President of the Foreign Office and Kim Ha-Yeng, Kim Ha-Kou, Cho Heui-Yen, Au Kyeng-Syow, and Yow Kilchyoun have been appointed to high offices. It is needless to say that these are all creatures of the Japanese and all speak Japanese. Kim Ka-Chin has issued his first order as President which is to be sent to every prefectural town and posted on the yamen gates, but I very much question whether it will be posted up in the country districts as the hatred of the Japanese is so great. The whole affair raises several interesting questions whether the foreign representatives will recognise the new appointments or not; we hope not. They are certainly not appointed by the Corean King but by Otori. But the apathy of the foreign representatives in Seoul so far does not lead one to expect much.

I have just heard a genuine report of the fight at Yashan. The Chinese General thinking the position of the camp was not good decided on moving it to Tehyewan, not knowing that the Japanese were marching down from Seoul. With the usual Chinese dilatoriness he left 300 Chinese guarding some stores and ammunition intending to meet them the next day. The Chinese guarding the stores were attacked on both sides and, of course, nearly all killed, but the Japanese mistaking through the smoke a party of their own men for Chinese also fired on them, so that on the whole about 500 Japanese were killed. It is rather a dubious kind of victory. The Japanese take no prisoners evidently. A few of the Japanese soldiers came up from Yashan and report the following story which I give for what it is worth, merely adding that it is told by the Japanese who see nothing in it to condemn but rather regard it as a clever and commendable military act. "Some Chinese soldiers were escaping to China in a junk when they were captured by the Japanese who towed them off. Two of the soldiers tried to escape when they were promptly shot with all the Chinese who were in the junk."

It is about time for European powers to step in and tell the Japs something about the way civilised soldiers are governed. Five refugee families came up from the country and told a pitiful tale about the conduct of the Japanese soldiers towards Coreans in the country. The cook of H. M. S. Archer was badly beaten and otherwise maltreated this morning, while those foreigners who have Chinese servants can no longer send them on errands as the Japanese bully them in a shameful manner. We hear that last night eight Chinese coolies were murdered on the jetty by Japanese, and the Corean coolies who carried their luggage were imprisoned and yet remain so at the Japanese Consulate for daring to carry luggage for a Chinaman.

The Chinese Army has retreated to Kong Chyow, the capital of the Province of Chyoung Chyeng, but as there are 20,000 Japanese troops in Corea it is impossible for the few Chinese to hold out long. The four Corean steamers have been ordered to get ready to transport Japanese troops to Pyeng An.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Retaliatory measures for China's prohibition of provision exports are advocated by the *Jiji*. The prohibited articles, it argues, are necessaries of life and are therefore excepted by international law from any such measure. But it spoils its own argument by asserting that the procedure of China in this matter is useless because the rice exported is only fit for the poor and could not be given to soldiers or sailors. By way of retaliation the *Jiji* would have an absolute prohibition of the export of coal to China so as to inflict a heavy blow upon the free movement of the latter's navy. The object can be attained because transhipment at foreign ports would mean a great increase of expense and very considerable uncertainty as to the supply. It is unlikely indeed, it says, that a neutral power would undertake the work, since so doing would awaken the displeasure of Japan.

THE JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS.

When the steamship Vladimir left Vladivostock there were eight cruisers in harbour, with all their stores and munitions of war on board, steam up and everything ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice. There were other unusual signs of activity in the place which was pervaded with a general air of expectation. The day the Vladimir arrived at Fusan 12,000 Japanese troops were landed there. They were brought over in twelve transports, and the disembarkation was carried out in the most orderly and expeditious manner. The troops included horse, foot, and artillery, engineers, commissariat and medical departments. The engineers constructed floating pontoons to land the guns and horses, which was all done without a hitch; and this large body of men were landed, mustered, and marched straight off into the interior almost before the inhabitants of the port knew that they had arrived.

Recruiting of foreigners for the Chinese service is being pushed with great vigour here, and Germans and Swedes are being freely engaged as gunners by a well-known German firm. A Britisher, the son of a British military officer, is engaged at a large salary at the Woosung forts, and numerous other Britishers are engaged in the North in the service of China.

NEWS BY THE H. M. S. LINNET.

The British gunboat Linnet arrived at Shanghai, on the 14th ultimo from Chefoo for the court-of-enquiry which is to be held into the loss of the Kowshing. On her way down she saw nothing of the belligerent fleets, and she has no later news from the seat of war than has already been published here. It was after her arrival at Chefoo with Chinese refugees from Chemulpo—Chinese interests in Corea having been taken under the ægis of the British flag since the outbreak of hostilities—that she was ordered to Shanghai. She will remain here only a few days, and will then probably proceed to Tientsin. It was not known on board that Admiral Fremantle has telegraphed for reinforcements from the Pacific squadron, but the officers consider it very likely that he will ask for the flagship on that station, the Royal Arthur, the Melpomene, and one or two other vessels. It was known in Chefoo when the Linnet left that the French squadron on the China station were going to Vladivostock and it is expected that they will act in concert with the Russian fleet in the event of any complications between the European Powers arising out of the Corean war. The tactics of the Japanese Admiral in keeping his ships concentrated, are very much admired by the British naval officers, whilst those of the Chinese excite only contempt and derision on board her Majesty's ships. Efforts to stop the war are still being made by the Foreign Ministers in Pekin.

THE ATTACK ON WEI-HAI-WEI.

It appears that H. M. S. Mercury, on which, according to latest advices from the North, Admiral Fremantle had hoisted his flag, witnessed the attack made on Wei-hai-wei by the Japanese fleet on the 11th instant Fifty shots were fired, the object of the Japanese being apparently to get the range of the guns of the forts or else to find out if the Chinese fleet were at anchor inside the Harbour. The Chinese report that one Japanese ship was hit three times and one ship was hit once. The Japanese, who are said to have had from twenty-one to twenty-six ships, then went on to Port Arthur with a similar object, but failed to find the Chinese fleet, which is supposed to be in hiding in the north of the Gulf of Pechili or to the north of Corea. The Chinese navy is evading the trial of strength which the Japanese appear to be seeking, Admiral Ting recognising, a Shanghai contemporary naively remarks, that if the fleet is destroyed just now there is not very much to hinder the enemy from marching upon Peking. Meanwhile Japan has enormously strengthened her military position in Corea. The Chinese force at Yashan has been entirely annihilated, and Japan has now 30,000 troops in Corea. The reinforcements have been landed at Fusan and Gensan, and were converging upon Phyongyang, some distance to the north of Seoul, in readiness to meet the Chinese army said to have crossed into Corea from Manchuria.

GENEROUS CONDUCT OF THE JAPANESE.

After the very full statement Mr. Tamplin, the chief officer of the ill-fated Kowshing, drew up for publication, and the constant interrogation he must have had to meet since his liberation, it seemed almost like a piece of cross-examination to ask him to say anything further on the subject. But when seen by a representative of the *North China Daily News*, Mr. Tamplin readily consented to throw any further light upon certain points which his exciting experiences might have made him familiar "First of all, asked the interviewer" do you agree with Mr. von Hanneken's report?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Tamplin, "as far as I know its quite correct. I see some question has been raised as to whether the Kowshing went down stern first. Mr. von Hanneken says she did, and he is quite right. With regard to the account of the fight as seen from the Feiching, I must say that it contains a good many mistakes. It is said the Feiching was five miles away at the time, but we saw nothing of her. Of course the incident might look different on her deck, than from the Kowshing."

"What do you think of the statement that when the Tsiyeun met the Japanese man-of-war, the latter hoisted the Chinese ensign and a white flag?"

"Well, I don't believe it; it was the other way round. As we were going on our voyage we saw, some distance off, a man-of-war flying the Japanese ensign with a white flag. We saluted, but as she did not return the salute we suspected something. We found out later the vessel was the Chinese man-of-war Tsyeun which had been fighting and was retreating. When we saw the Naniwa later, there was a hole in her port quarter and her officers told me it had been caused by a missile which had gone through her wardroom and two cabins. The men seemed to have been rather excited at this engagement in the morning, which preceded our arrival on the scene."

"Now, Mr. Tamplin, is it a fact that the Japanese fired upon the people in the water?"

"I don't think it is correct," was the response, "to say that they fired' upon the struggling mass of humanity"—that is a matter of conjuncture. But at any rate they were firing at the overloaded boats, to the life lines of which the people were also clinging."

"And the Japanese boats made not the slightest attempt to save the Chinese!"

"No, they made no attempt to save the Chinamen."

"Do you think the sinking of the Kowshing could have been avoided by some arrangement?"

"It is a most difficult question to answer. Seeing the strategical importance of Yashan, whither the soldiers were proceeding, the Japanese had very strong reasons for preventing the landing. The refusal of the Chinese Generals to allow the ship to be taken prisoner complicated matters very much, and the Chinese Generals seemed to think it was impossible for them to return to China, and that therefore death whilst fighting would be as good as an ignominious death in China. I think the terrible slaughter might have been avoided if the Japanese man-of-war had put a couple of shots into the Kowshing, let her sink, and then have lowered all boats and picked up the people in the water, when they were beyond fighting."

In the course of further conversation Mr. Tamplin referred to the considerate treatment he and Captain Galsworthy experienced whilst prisoners. He was much struck with the excellent discipline on board the Kowshing the Japanese man-of-war, which was copied in all details from the British. Most of the officers spoke very fair English. Sasebo, where they were taken, is about forty-five miles north of Nagasaki. There is a very fine naval hospital there, in the foreign style, and the place is strongly fortified.

Before leaving Sasebo the Japanese authorities presented 2,000 dols. to Captain Galsworthy, 1,500 dols. to Mr. Tamplin, and 800 dols. to the quartermaster, telling them that the money was meant to defray their travelling expenses.

JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT SEIKWAN.

An 'extra' was issued by the Tokio "Mainichi," giving a fuller account than any other we have seen of the battle on July 30. From this account it will be seen that Asan itself fell into the Japanese possession without any fighting at all. The particulars are communicated by the journal's own correspondent. As rendered by the *Mail* they are as follows:—

The Japanese army took up its position in a pine forest some six thousand metres away from the enemy's entrenchments. It was decided to march against the enemy at 12 o'clock mid-night of the 29th ultima, by dividing itself into two wings, right and left. By thirty minutes past the musketry discharge began and was kept up for twenty-five minutes, when the Japanese charged with fixed bayonets. The Chinese army had planned to assault the Japanese under cover of darkness and the two armies suddenly came into collision about midway between the respective camps and the firing was opened at a short distance of from twenty-five to fifty yards. It was the right wing that was engaged in this close contest, for the left wing led by General Oshima was moving more slowly and had by that time arrived at the pine forest in front of Song-hwan. The Chinese were soon driven back to their entrenchments, with a loss of about seven men. There is a little river, called An-Song, that runs from the site of the Japanese camp to Song-hwan. The Chinese had partially destroyed the bridge over the river and had, moreover, constructed a dam lower down, thus causing the river to overflow its banks. This caused the death of about fifteen Japanese soldiers belonging to the storming division, and the commissariat, who fell in unawares and were drowned. In the meanwhile the left wing quartered in front of the enemy's camp began to fire field-pieces at the enemy, who were soon obliged to desert the second entrenchments constructed at the upper part of the hill and joined those who were defending the works thrown up at the foot. The enemy fired at the Japanese but the shells failed to explode and not a soldier was injured by the enemy's cannonade.

Then the right and left wings began, as had been planned, to march against the enemy, firing at the latter as they proceeded. A severe contest ensued and when the two divisions were about to approach the enemy's camp a detachment of the left wing was despatched behind the hill at the foot of which the enemy was entrenched, and having ascended it from behind suddenly began to rush down the hill. The enemy thus attacked from the three sides were no longer able to hold their ground, and the camp was taken just at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 30th. When the Japanese army entered the camp all the Chinese troops had fled, apparently in great confusion, for arms, provisions, &c., were left behind. Even the Commander-in-Chief and his second-in-command left their important documents and their caps behind them. The three divisions of the Japanese army now came together in the camp, and waving the regimental standard in the direction of Japan gave three cheers for the Emperor. The prizes taken in the camp were five pieces of cannon, a quantity of powder, fifty or sixty old spears, and an abundance of clothing and provisions. Leaving the camp under the care of a small detachment, the main body began to pursue the fleeing enemy, another detachment having been already sent from the first to oppose the retreat. Till about five in the afternoon, the noise of artillery was heard without interruption, causing the death of more than 300 Chinese. Another detachment was despatched towards A-San under the command of Lieut-Colonel Takeda, soon after the fall of Song-hwan. This advance guard reached A-San at 3 o'clock in the same afternoon, but only to find that the Chinese were all gone. At noon of the 31st, the main body joined the advance guard at A-San and encamped in the quarters deserted by the Chinese. The arms, ammunition, and provisions were plentiful enough to load more than ten Japanese junks. This was done promptly, and it was arranged that, re-loaded on bigger Corean vessels at Paik-du-jin, situated on the gulf of Nak-Yang, the prizes should be transported to Chemulpo. The Chinese had laid several mines in the vicinity of A-San, but they all failed to explode.

GREAT DEFEAT OF THE JAPANESE.

SHANGHAI, 21st August, 10-12 a.m.

A great battle was fought at Pingyeong, about 80 miles north-west of Seoul, whence the Japanese army had marched to intercept the Chinese army from the north. The Japanese were defeated, and lost 1,000 killed, including some women.

THE SCENE OF THE LAST FIGHT.

The following particulars may be of interest in view of the telegraphic information we publish elsewhere with reference to a great battle at Pingyang:—

A native official telegram received at Shanghai on the 15th instant, via Nanking states that the Chinese have information of the actual number of Japanese troops now in Corea, which puts them at 34,600 odd men, of which 800 are cavalry, and that these troops are expected to meet at Seoul between the 24th and 26th of this month. The Chinese troops said to be three days' march from Seoul, are reported to be some men who landed in junks south of the Tatung river, about fifty miles from Pingyang. The men are said to be wandering in the mountains north of Seoul, supported in a great measure by friendly Coreans. It is reported that over 20,000 Coreans are in arms against the Japanese invaders, but being ill-provided with fire-arms a guerilla warfare among the mountains will be inaugurated until they can meet the Chinese army, who have had orders to supply the Corean auxiliaries with a lot of rifles which have being taken with the army. The Chinese main army is now resting at Pingyang (Pingsiang)—377*li* by telegraph line—and formidable earth works, etc., have already been thrown up as that place is intended to be the first base of operations in Corea.

THE KOWSHING ENQUIRY.

A naval court-of-inquiry was held at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on the 17th August, before Comr. Bearcroft and Lt. Ballard (H.M.S. Linnet), Mr. W. Holland (H.B.M. Vice-Consul), and Capt. Jephson (P. and O. s.s. Surat), for the purpose of enquiring into the sinking of the s.s. Kowshing, whilst on a voyage from Taku to A-San, Corea, on the 25th of July. Mr. H. A. Little acted as Clerk to the Court.

Mr. J. C. Hanson (Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson) obtained permission to watch the case on behalf of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., the owners of the Kowshing. There was a considerable attendance of persons interested in the case, besides the general public.

Evidence was given and depositions read to the same effect as that already published.

The President, after briefly recapitulating the evidence adduced, read the following decision:—

The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated finds as follows:—

"That the British steamer Kowshing was destroyed and sunk on the 25th of July off Shopaiul Island, by a broadside fired into her by a Japanese man-of-war, supposed to be the Naniwa Kan, and that no blame is attributable to the master, certificated officers, or crew of the Kowshing.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Clitus, 1,587 tons, Captain W Frith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE barque Tarspecs, 473 tons, Captain Nacoda Sailed yesterday for Negapatam, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, sailled on Saturday last, for Dimond Island, in ballast.

THE s s Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain W F Colling, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo, duty paid salt, and 474 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain E Barabino, saild on Saturday last, for China, &c, with a general cargo, and eleven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain W Stewart, saild on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs Roydell, Mr A J Romilly, and 35 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, saild yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr F J Houlgate, Mr A Shore, Mrs Mullens, Mr M Dewchund, Mr Lopet Varia, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain T W Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (12th August) via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev MacDonold, Mr and Mrs Heerjee and three children and eight decks. She experienced fine but rainy weather nearing Bombay, during the voyage.

THE following is the list of passengers, arrived on Saturday per Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela, Captain A Mitis :—From Triest—Mr and Mrs Whethem and infant, Mr and Mrs Droz Le Favre, Mr and Mrs Childe, Mrs Davis, Mrs M Moffatt, Miss A Moffatt, Mrs Douglas, Mr F Gottsch, Mr T Schulmann, Mr Roth, Mr Jackson and Mr G Antiewich. From Venice—Mr Andrea Guiscetti, Mr Andrea Maffessanti, and Mr Massimo Pefferetti. From Suez—Mrs Bertha Schwazz. From Aden—Mr and Mrs A H Fernandez, Mr and Mrs Adolpho Terquats and child and Dr T Moniz.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Bd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
D	Golden Fleece	500	N Way	N F		Captain of the ship
F	Mikado	2306	Pickering	Hull		F Muir & Co
G	Naderi	1168	McAllister	Zanzibar		B & P S N Co
H & I	Drachenfels	1600	G Kenneweg	Karachi		N F Glade & Co.
K	Satrunjee	547	Fakira			Shepherd & Co
K	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		do
L	Ponani	547	Fakeera	Mangalore	12-9	do
M	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Not fix d		do
O	Clan Monroe	1439	Dall	Stellin	12-9	F M & Co
O	Naseri	841	Raffin	N F		B & P S N Co
P	LaSeyne	1151	Blanc	Aden & Karachi	9-9	M M Co
Q	Leander	1888	Robson	Dunkirk	8-9	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	525	Ahmed	Not fixed			Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Bd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Australia	2221	H Tait	Liverpool	15-9	W & A Graham & Co.
3	Manilla	2582	G Parodi	Genoa	17-9	C Barboro
5	Thames	4113	W A Seaton	Aden	14-9	P & O S N Co
6	Malacca	4045	P W Case	China	N F	P & O Co
7	Marq Bacquehem	2740	Wallusching	Trieste	9-9	A L S N Co
8	Clitus	1588	M Firth	Calcutta	N F	R Stuart Co
10	Courtfield	405				Shelshipe
11	Paula sp	294	Breymann	Mauritius	10-9	N Jamsetjee
15	Brindisi	2129	Wright	Mauritius	10-9	P & O Co
16	Larnaca	1492	Gardner	London, &c	8-9	Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S S Kong Beng	1359		Captain
Ship Golden Fleece	520		Captain

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Patna (s)	Whitehead	Calcutta, Aug 12.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, Aug 19.
	Gisela (s)	Mitis	Trieste, Aug 21.
9	Henry Bolckow (s).	Jourdain	Busreh, Aug 24.
	Iran (s)	Jennings	Newport, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Bisagno (s)	Barabino	China, &c.
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Dimond Island.
	Kangra (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.
9	Mq. Bacquehem (s)	Wallusching.	Trieste, &c.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.
	Sultan (s)	Collin	Calcutta.
	Clitus (s)	Frith	Calcutta.
	Tarapaca (bq)	Nacoda	Negapatam.

The steamer Pachumba, for Kattyawar Coast and Karachi entered for loading on Saturday last.

KARACHI.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

27	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay	
28	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden	
31	Europa s	Borchers	Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay	
	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay	
	Mahanudee	D Adam	Bombay	

Sept.

3	Assyria s	Gillett	Bombay	
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf	
5	Feronia s		Aden	

Aug. DEPARTURES.

28	Thyra s	Dunning	Hamburg
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
29	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
30	Ataka s	Bement	Marseilles

Sept.

1	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Mahanudee s	D Adam	Bombay
3	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay
4	Assyria s	Gillett	Persian Gulf
	Locksley Hall s	Collins	Liverpool
	Europa s	Borchers	Hull

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Kurrachee, Inch, Ralli Brothers, for Hull
" Feronia, Ralli Brothers, (not known.)

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

4	Kohinur s	Sandilands	Bombay, Aug. 26.
	Kasara s	Pearson	Rangoon, Aug. 27.
	Madura s	Collins	Calcutta, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4—Steamers Clan Mackinnon, Clan Macgregor and Nadir.
Sept. 5—Steamers Africa, Matin and Tropea.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—42 bales wool, F M Damabhoy ; 40 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 100 bales Cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 26 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 100 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Courtfield s—5,000 bags rice, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Leander s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—10 cwts Indian drugs, M Ostermayer and Co ; 100 cwts corriandersced and 1,200 cwts myrabollams, Bauer and Krause.

Larnaca s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 22 cwts sandle wood, H Maneckjee ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Toepen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s—300 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 25 cwts onions, Sulleman Ahmed ; 69 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 250 cwts onion, Quan Lun Eaoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca s—12 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 12 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 16 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, G Lucmamondas.

FOR KOBE.

Malacca s—25 bales twist Dinshaw D Currance and Co.
Rosetta s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Lindisfarne left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 3-8 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 11-16
Bar Silver	29 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		62,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton		10,000	"
" " "	Surats		
" Stock of Cotton		974,000	"
" "	Surats	31,000	"

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

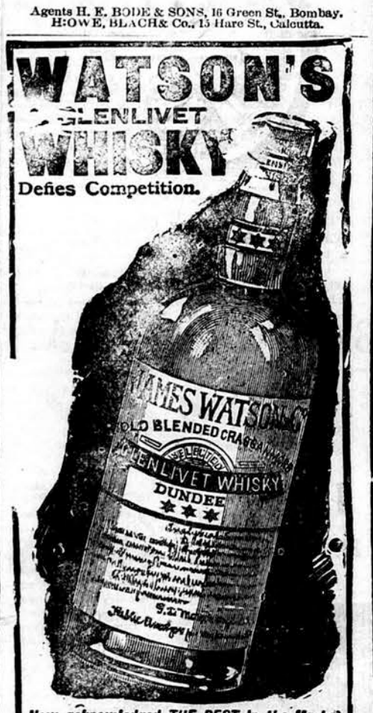
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay. HOWE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Defies Competition.



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Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

WANT of STRENGTH FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*

Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"*1st October, 1892.*

"DEAR SIRS,
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

VIAL'S WINE

TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Pepsalia Digests the Food. We have proved its efficacy."

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Messrs. G. & G. STERN, 62, Gray's Inn Road, London.

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THE REGULATION,
From Rs. 31-8.
THE "PERTH,"
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THE "CHESTERFIELD,"
From Rs. 7-8.

CARRIAGE APRONS, SHEETS, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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Observe the Signature

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On the Label of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ld., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

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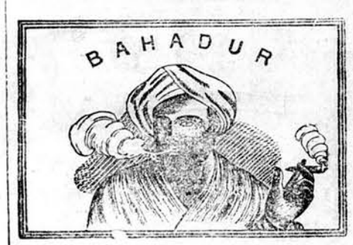
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.



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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

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Horlick's Malted Milk

Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.

A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.

NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN. } For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS. }

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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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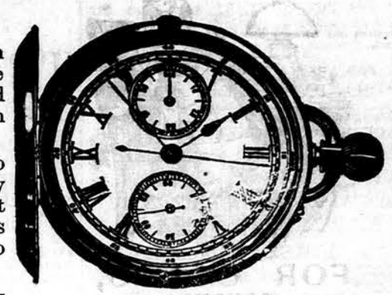

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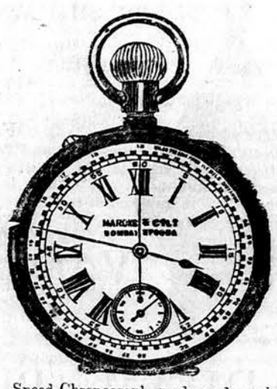

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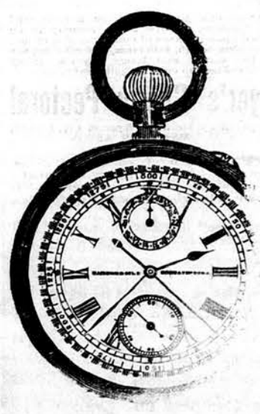

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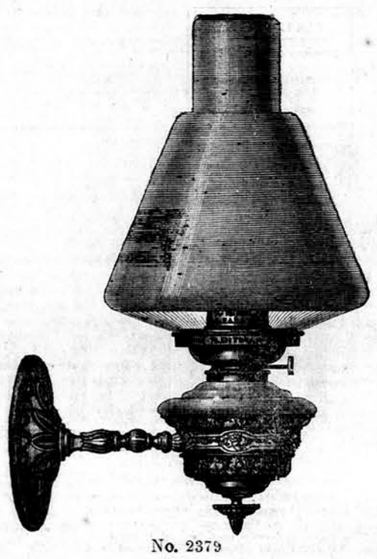

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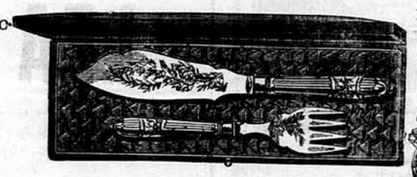

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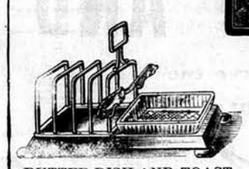

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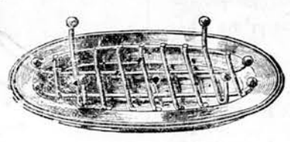

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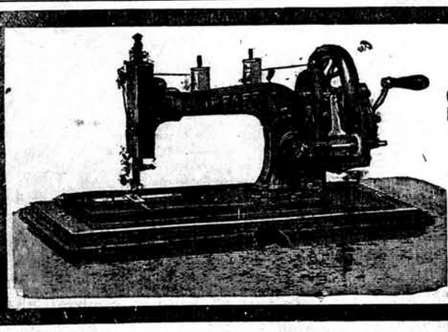

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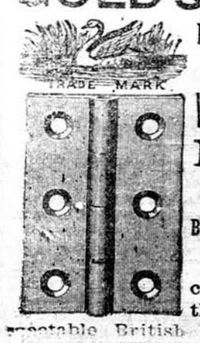

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